

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

300 PAIRS OF

Blankets

At the very lowest prices ever quoted on the same class of goods. Wool is higher, and Blankets were never lower-priced than now. Why then do we advertise to sell our stock at such immense reductions? Because we would rather have the money than to have it tied up in a big Blanket Stock.

Heavy white wool blankets, 68x80, regular price \$2.75, sale price only

\$2 39 pair

Extra fine wool blankets, 68x80, former price \$3.75, sale price only

\$3 19 pair

Extra Schofield wool blankets, 68x80, regular price \$4, sale price only

\$3 39 pair

Extra large fine wool blankets, 68x82, usually \$4.50, sale price only

\$3 89 pair

Special values in fine all wool blankets, regular price \$5, only

\$4 39 pair

Great value in fine all wool blankets, 68x80 weight 5-12 lbs, regular price \$5.50, at only

\$4 69 pair

Very fine heavy all wool blankets, 72x84, weight 5-12 lbs, regular price \$4, great value at

\$4 98 pair

All wool blankets, 72x84, weight 6lbs, regular price \$5.50, special at

\$5 39 pair

Very fine all wool blankets, 68x80, weight 5 lbs, regular price \$3.50, special at

\$5 69 pair

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

The Difference

Is very apparent between a fresh laid Egg and one called so when you get ready for breakfast and find Egg on toast is more palatable if the Egg is left off.

You can avoid any such discouraging episodes if you buy of

M. V. N. BRAMAN.

I receive strictly fresh Eggs twice each week direct from nearby producers whose hens are well fed and eggs kept clean. On you afford to take any chances on doubtful goods, when they are so easily obtained and the cost is so moderate.

Try the Cobweb Lemon Cling Canned Peach if you want the best.

M V N Braman.

12 STATE STREET

Tailoring Opportunities.

Now that the rush of the Holidays has passed give some thought to your own wardrobe. If you require a Suit, an Overcoat or trousers, take advantage of our markdown bargains and low tariff prices. This means closing out quite a large quantity of goods at about one-fourth less than their real value. Also a complete line of men's furnishing goods for less than cost. Look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

Likely to Pass Next Week. Simpson on Tom Reed. Repar-tee in Congress.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Friends of the immigration bill are hopeful of securing its consideration early next week. At the same time a feeling has arisen that it is inexpedient to press the question further during the present session on account of the political antagonism it would arouse. The prevailing sentiment is that it will be taken from the table when the military academy appropriations are out of the way.

The House occupied itself all day Thursday ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence or non-existence of prosperity in this country was again the main question of dispute.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) took up the controversy he had a few days ago with Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.) over the trusts, which he said were organized in New Jersey to prey on Kansas and other states. In a humorous vein he said the people of New Jersey were not to blame, since legislation in that state was knocked down to the highest bidder, as they were the descendants of the Hessians. When asked by Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) why he had done nothing to exterminate the trusts, Mr. Simpson replied that he was helpless in the house.

"In the house," said he, "the speaker is the whole thing. I had as well file a bill in the Potomac river as in the house." Mr. Pitney, in reply to Mr. Simpson, referred indirectly to the fact that Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick. He remembered, he said, that after the war of the revolution many Tories and traitors in New England were deported to the neighboring province of New Brunswick. He did not mean to imply, he said, that Mr. Simpson's ancestry was necessarily tainted by that fact, but he asserted his pride in his own ancestry. He also paid a glowing tribute to his state.

During the debate Mr. Simpson made humorous remarks about Mr. Dingley's hat, and said it came from London. Replying, Mr. Dingley said that the hat was made in New York, and that manufacturers put in a London mark to make the judges purchase them, whereupon Mr. Simpson said that Mr. Dingley was not a judge. Mr. Dingley remarked that Mr. Simpson was given to talking through his hat, and ended by denying that he (Dingley) had imported wool before the passage of the Dingley bill. The episode caused a great deal of amusement in the house.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) read statements from southern papers charging that in the distribution of munitions of war New Orleans and other southern ports had been neglected. Mr. Livingston said he had no knowledge on this point, but he proposed to make inquiry of the proper authorities, and if the allegations proved true he warned the house that provision would have to be made for southern ports.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for gun and mortar batteries from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It was voted down.

In the senate. Washington, Feb. 4.—One of the features of yesterday's session of the senate was a speech by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana in support of the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from the state of Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed by the governor of Oregon after the legislature failed to elect a senator to succeed Senator Mitchell. Mr. Caffery maintained that the governor of a state had no authority to appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so. He maintained that the constitutional authority of the legislature could not be transferred to the governor. He contended that the Oregon legislature by intru-

or otherwise failed to elect, but that the senate of the United States could not place a premium upon such dereliction of duty on the part of a legislature as would enable the governor to appoint a favorite of his to a seat in the senate.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut expressed regret that the committee had not stricken from the agricultural bill the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds.

Mr. Allen thought the chief opposition to distribution came from those who themselves had seeds for sale. In many ways the distribution of seeds did great good to the cause of agriculture, and he hoped that it would be discontinued.

Mr. Bacon thought there ought to be a reform in the distribution. He believed the department ought to purchase seeds for distribution from persons who were known to raise or produce seeds of value. In many instances the seeds purchased were neither valuable nor rare.

"That is the unmitigated humbug of the whole thing," interjected Mr. Platt of Connecticut.

Mr. Bacon said he was confident the present secretary of agriculture desired to distribute proper and good seeds, but that the action of the last secretary of agriculture (Morton) had made a farce of the seed distribution.

The Boycott Relaxed. Washington, Feb. 4.—The Associated Press learns that the Hamburg authorities have permitted the unloading of apples from the United States, owing to instructions received from Berlin as the result of the protests of United States Ambassador White against Dr. Miquel's decree of exclusion for sanitary reasons.

The state department officials have not recovered from the surprise at the method adopted by the German government of accomplishing its object in this matter, and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will set this very clearly. The objection to the course pursued is threefold. In the first place it is said to be entirely without precedent and discourteous towards the American ambassador at Berlin to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him. In the second place, by making the decree take effect at once and stopping all fruit in transit, a great injustice is done to shippers, who, without warning, are made to lose heavily on capital invested in the fruit. Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of aboriginal purity; permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition, and in fact condemns all fruit, good and bad alike. These considerations are to be strongly urged upon the German government as reasons why it should either revoke or modify the decree on the lines indicated before any more radical action is taken.

A late dispatch from Berlin says that the federal council has approved a proposal that a decree should be issued prohibiting the importation from America of live plants and shrubs and packages containing the same. This decree in a certain measure will affect fruits, which are to be examined by experts on their arrival at German ports, and packages found to be infected with the fruit louse will be excluded. Instructions to this effect will be issued to the customs authorities.

This announcement appears to indicate a course distinct from the decree prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruits, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact details.

Says It's Unconstitutional. Washington, Feb. 4.—Judge Hagner of the equity court yesterday made a ruling of far-reaching importance, holding in effect that it is unconstitutional for congress to appropriate money for sectarian institutions. The court granted an injunction restraining the treasurer of the United States from paying to the directors of the Providence hospital any money belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia.

ing, trading. Trading in all that field we call business will develop through individual initiative, pushed by necessity, repressed by experience, those tools, appliances, conveniences, and those methods and practices in mutual exchanges, which, at a given time, will be best suited to their needs. Legislation can observe and give judicious sanctions, and thus recognize as law that has already become good practice; but it cannot in these particulars invent or in advance provide. In fact, the danger is that even legislative action thus limited may put fetters on progress. It was in recognition of this that a wise man once said, in substance, if not in form: "The best legislation touching the economic relations of men has been that which repealed previous legislation."

"It is the just complaint against government issues of money that, though obedient to the legislative will, it is nevertheless not in harmony with higher economic law which blesses the obedient and punishes the violator, whether the violation be wilful or through ignorance. A true credit instrument, truthfully evidencing that a thing of value has passed, yet still exists in fact, even if transformed in shape and substance—such an instrument is clothed with the quality of legitimacy. If the fact be otherwise, if the value passed has been consumed, destroyed or lost, the credit instrument itself becomes a commercial interloper, a misleading token; nor can kings, emperors or senates change the fact."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fire caused \$5000 damage to the stock of Dennis McMahon, clothier, of New Britain, Conn., last night.

Mary Allyn, aged 73, who lived alone in Ledyard, Conn., fell in her house, breaking her nose and smothering

BY TELEGRAPH.

COMPROMISE WANTED

By Both Sides at Fall River. Meeting Today. Disaffection at New Bedford.

Fall River, Feb. 4.—Efforts to effect a compromise between the mill managers and the striking cotton workers are being made here this afternoon. It is understood that both sides are willing to concede something, and the general expectation is that a settlement of some kind will be effected.

The desire for strife has worn off, and the strikers seem anxious for a settlement. At the King Philip mills especially this sentiment is strong, and although there have been no breaks in the ranks of the spinners, with a promise of any fair compromise most of them would probably return to work.

The machinists of the city met tonight to consider the results of the work of Robert Ashe, of the international association of machinists, who has been looking after their interests. His reports that he has been well received, and that the mill agents were willing to confer with him. It is probable that there will be no strike.

It is rumored here that the officials of the Acushnet corporation of New Bedford have placed an order for 1,000,000 bobbins, to be delivered March 1. This would indicate that the management is preparing to resume business soon, with mules in place of mules.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 4.—The differences between the union and the non-union operatives promises to end in open rupture. As many cases of destruction are actually reported, no doubt hundreds of non-union operatives would take the first chance to make a break from the strikers and return to work. They claim that money collected outside the union has been paid to union operatives to the exclusion of the non-union help. Such a feeling has been created among the non-union strikers that a meeting was called for yesterday afternoon at the north end in the strikers' headquarters. At the headquarters in Dawson's hall in the morning a non-union striker mounted the platform to make the announcement of the meeting. He had not talked but a moment when some of the crowd dragged him from the platform and put him out of the building. There was no sympathy for any man or woman in that gathering for any person who desired to return to work. Under these circumstances not even the men who had threatened to advise the non-unionists to vote to return to work unless the unions promised them aid were present at the appointed time to call a meeting.

The disaffection has become sufficiently widespread to cause a feeling of uneasiness, and fears are expressed that unless some measure is taken right away that the non-unionists will cause trouble which may cause a stampede to the mills. The non-union help have become impressed with the idea that they are not receiving fair play, and this has resulted in a movement to depose Secretary Matthew Hart from his position with the Weavers' union. They claim that Mr. Hart has been complained of for not using the best judgment in the conduct of the strike.

The charge of the non-union operatives about not receiving proper aid has caused an unusual amount of bitterness among the union men and women in charge of the strike.

Wreck on the Fitchburg.

Cambridge, Feb. 4.—The Winter Hill smashup on the Boston and Maine yesterday was duplicated in a lesser degree by a smashup on the Fitchburg road at Porter Station here this morning. The train had just pulled out when an express rounded the curve and crashed into the rear car. Several passengers were thrown down and stunned, but none were seriously hurt. The engineer could not stop quickly enough after he discovered the train at the station.

Horses Follow Apples.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Baron Von Hammerstein-Texten, the minister of agriculture, at today's session of the Prussian diet, declared that American horses developed influenza after importation. He added that if the importations increased, Prussia would certainly be forced to adopt suitable quarantine in order to protect the country.

Little to Eat or Drink.

Hull, Mass., Feb. 4.—The members of the crew of the Crandal, which was blown adrift during the blizzard Monday night, were rescued by the crew of the Point Allerton life saving station. Captain Harrison Mitchell, L. E. Gallant and H. W. Mitchell of the Crandal had been 36 hours without anything to eat or drink except a pint of beans and what little water they could obtain by breaking an icicle from the rigging and melting it.

Only Seven Fatalities.

Boston, Feb. 4.—The tales of shipwrecks and loss of life thus far received furnish the darkest details in the history of the storm. It was believed to be sure that at least a score of seamen had lost their lives along the New England coast during the blizzard, but word has been received that a report of 13 bodies being found on Baker's island, in Salem harbor, cannot be verified. This will leave the number of fatalities only seven.

The collections. They are inclined to look upon this talk as abusive, and many of the most prominent men are inclined to urge the strike council to drop the whole enterprise and let the non-unionists assume the task for themselves. Others argue that it is better to help those who cannot help themselves, and that the only way to make a success of the strike is by caring for the whole body of operatives. They say that the dissatisfaction among the non-union workers is not likely to cause any disturbance of the program as laid out by the leaders of the strike since the mill treasurers would not think of opening the gates until after some communication had been received by the unions. To open the gates without even an effort at settlement would create serious conflicts among the help, which the treasurers would not care to see.

Mrs. Pickering, the woman leader, addressed a crowded meeting in the city hall in spite of the protests of the unions. J. H. Cook, treasurer and organizer of the Abraham Lincoln Liberty league, presided, and Colonel Baylor, its president, was one of the speakers. Mrs. Pickering presented a resolution or rather agreement on the fine issue, to be adopted by both the organized weavers and manufacturers, under which the weavers should return to work, the firing system to be discontinued and a uniform schedule of prices adopted by all the mills in the city. No action was taken on the resolution. It was moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the manufacturers to see if some adjustment cannot be made. A wrangle ensued as to whether the committee should be composed of union members, and the motion was finally lost. A motion to endorse the national eight-hour day was carried. During the meeting Mrs. Pickering declared that Matthew Hart, secretary of the weavers, was leading the operatives into a ditch.

Riyan Inquiry Order Passed.

Boston, Feb. 4.—When the senate order for an investigation of the causes of the strikes in the textile cities came up in the house yesterday, a member asked for information as to the unusual order in which the form was drawn, that the committee should have the power to send for persons but not for papers. Mr. Ross of New Bedford urged the adoption of the order as received. He was confident of good results from the investigation. More or less had been said about the conditions and causes leading to the reduction of wages, to which the working people didn't agree. A certain congressman, with no further use for the suffrage of the people, had given his opinion about the hostile legislation by the Massachusetts legislature, and the high wages paid by the Massachusetts manufacturers, he said, and there should be an opportunity to answer these and other persons who had expressed themselves on the matter.

Mr. Batchelder of Boston moved for an amendment that the investigation should be conducted by the committee on labor and manufactures. He wanted all interested parties represented by the committee. This motion was opposed by Mr. Ross, who contended that the committee on labor was not limited to those who were regarded as the radical labor men.

The amendment to include the committee on manufactures was lost on a rising vote, 40 to 59. The order was then adopted.

Japanese Warships.

Yokohama, Feb. 4.—The Japanese fleet a maneuvering, prior to a cruise in Chinese waters. The press is silent on the situation. It is believed that Premier Ito is awaiting a settlement of the German claims before committing Japan to any policy. The Russian squadron is without smokeless coal and the supply here is small.

Boston Harbor Frozen.

Boston, Feb. 4.—Boston harbor is frozen over with half inch ice to Boston Light. This is the first time in years since it has frozen so. But for the movements of ships it would freeze up tight.

Pres. Dole's Movements.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Dole and suite will leave Washington for Buffalo tomorrow instead of Monday night. They will be entertained by the board of directors of the Pan-American exposition.

STORMS OVER SNOW.

Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 4.—The employees of the Pawtucket street railway and the Valley Falls authorities came very near having a collision over the removal of snow. As fast as the railway men shoveled the snow into the side of the street, the town men threw it back, and only the prompt arrival of the chief of police prevented a riot. The railway company at last withdrew its men from the streets and will not run them until the matter is adjusted.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, FEB. 5. Sun rises—6:44; sets, 5:04. Moon sets—6:12 a. m. High tide—10:15 a. m.; 10:45 p. m. The indications point to several days of rising temperature in New England, probably above the freezing point during the day in southern parts Saturday and Sunday. The weather promises fair Saturday and Sunday, excepting possibly some cloudiness, with southwest winds of moderate velocities.

There is a jingle

IN OUR PRICES that says business is good at Cutting Corner during our Inventory Sale. If you don't save the price of a Spring Suit or Top Coat who is to blame? The Suits are here, the Overcoats and Ulsters are here and about 50 odd Suit Pants are here and selling rapidly at one-third off from real value. Odd Suits and short lines are marked down fully one-quarter to one-third, while others are reduced not more than 10 per cent. Overcoats, Ulsters and Fur Coats sell freely at a reduction of 10 to 50 per cent. How's your Dress Suit? The Cutting-made have no superiors, \$25, \$30, \$35, and \$40.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

Wholesale Retailers—Cutting Corner.

Harnesses, Horse Clothing, Collars, Halters, REPAIRING A SPE

Ralph M. Dowlin

Shoes and Rubbers

Of all styles for all ages.

GYMNASIUM SHOES

121 Main Street.

Here's an Opportunity!

Ashland Street Lot,

52 feet on the street, 93 feet on the Boston & Albany railroad. 150 feet deep. Right price. Right terms.

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

Your collars when you want them!

In other words—PROMPT DELIVERY. When your name is once on our driver's list he'll call for and deliver your laundry work regularly without a skip or miss. You get good work here and good service.

Custom Hand Laundry.

A. E. ELLIS, Proprietor.

Rear of Lonergan & Bissailon's. Telephone 241-4.

Young Man Dress Up

Don't be a dude, but look well. It pays. No reason either, why you shouldn't, with good, stylish, well tailored clothes to be had at these prices:

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.
TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

Sound Slumber

The kind that refreshes and helps to ease you over the labors of the day and fits you for the next day, in a great measure, to the freedom of the Physical System from Aches and Pains.

Are you troubled with Headache or Neuralgia? QUICK HEADACHE RELIEF will brighten the day and shorten the night. It contains no opiates; no bad after effects; 25c. a box.

It comes from Thompson's IT'S GOOD.



AT WILLIAMSTOWN

To Lecture in Adams—A Very Sick Horse—Fred Northup to Leave Town—Talking About the Reed Murder—Badly Hurt by a Saw—A Little Boy's Mishap.

Talking About the Reed Murder.

Sheriff Moloney and other North Adams officers were scouring around town Wednesday night and as their business was not made generally known it is believed they were following supposed clues to the Reed murder mystery, which is thus again brought up for comment and discussion. The people of the town are very weary of the suspicion that the murderer may be lurking here and will be greatly relieved if the truth is ever made known. The general opinion is that the murderer will not be found in this town, but the frequent appearance of officers from North Adams who have about them an air of deep mystery keeps alive the feeling that after all they may be on the right track and that this orderly community may yet have to bear the stigma of producing one of the most desperate and bloody criminals in the history of New England.

Fred Northup to Leave Town.

Fred Northup, who for several years has managed H. T. Proctor's farm on the river road, known as the Charles Williams farm, has bought a farm in Amherst and will move to it March 1. The farm comprises 55 acres and the price paid was \$3,000. Mr. Northup will have an auction of the latter part of this month and will sell his herd of Jerseys and most of his other stock and utensils, as it would not pay to move much of it and there is a good deal of it that he will not need on his small farm. His hay will be sold by B. F. Bridges. Mr. Northup is an excellent farmer and a good neighbor and citizen, and his removal from town will be regretted.

A Very Sick Horse.

As George Warboy of South Williamstown was returning from North Adams, Wednesday, his horse was taken sick, and when he reached the house of Leon White, who lives in the Gale cottage on the river road, he had to stop and put the horse in the barn. The horse was placed in a box stall and Dr. Hill was called. He found the animal suffering from what he pronounced inflammation of the brain. The horse was treated, but he continued very sick and restless through the night, thrashing about in the stall and bruising his head terribly. He was somewhat better Thursday, and it was thought he would recover.

To Lecture in Adams.

On Tuesday evening, February 15, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick will deliver his lecture, "How the Other Half Lives," in Adams. This lecture was recently given in North Adams and Blackinton. It is based on Mr. Sedgwick's observation while engaged in the mission work among the poor and depraved in New York city and is very interesting and instructive. The lecture will be illustrated with a stereoscope which will be handled by C. H. Taylor.

Badly Hurt by a Saw.

John Donley's right hand was terribly injured Thursday afternoon by a saw while he was at work at Mason's mill near the depot. Donley was sawing wood when in some way his right hand came in contact with the saw. He was taken at once to Dr. Hill's office, where the wounds were dressed by Dr. Hill and Dr. Lloyd. They found two metacarpal bones crushed, an artery severed and the fingers badly lacerated. It is hoped to save the hand, though it will never be as good as before.

A Little Boy's Mishap.

As the six-years-old son of William Leonard of Coleville was playing on the floor Wednesday a silver tin lunch box was run into his knee and broken off. The silver penetrated the joint. The knee swelled badly and it was a difficult and delicate task to extract the wood, which was done Thursday by Dr. Lloyd, the boy being under the influence of chloroform while the operation was performed.

Leland T. Powers was heard by a good sized audience at Goodrich hall Thursday evening, when the Thompson case was successfully opened. The next entertainment will be given February 11 by F. Hopkinson Smith.

Everybody says there is more snow on the ground now than at any other time since the memorable blizzard of March, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gale left town Thursday for Albany and New York. Accompanied by their granddaughters, the Misses Hun of Albany, they will sail from New York Saturday with an excursion party for a two months' voyage to the Mediterranean.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Dr. Lloyd performed an operation on Thursday on the big toe of Nathan male which was split last week by a knife. The toe is in very bad condition but a strong effort will be made to avoid the necessity of amputation.

Mrs. Samuel Fitzpatrick returned Thursday from Albany, where she had been visiting friends for a few days.

The party that went to North Adams Wednesday night to attend Miss Sheldon's dancing class reception depended on the midnight train to bring them home. It was over two hours later and by the time the boys got to bed it was 3 o'clock.

Mrs. P. R. Cole, who has been seriously ill for a week, is convalescing.

Mrs. L. S. Houghton is suffering from a severe attack of neuritis.

Mrs. Parmenter of Riverside has gone to Worcester to visit friends for a month. Mrs. Zula Goodell of Riverside is visiting in Westfield.

H. C. Lee of Springfield has been spending a few days at his old home in Riverside.

Ten cent supper at Grand Army hall this evening from 5 to 7.

The evening classes of study for men are well attended and good work is being done.

The National Express company has added to its money order and commission department a system for purchasing railroad securities, and any one interested can get particulars of C. H. Taylor, the local agent.

The Young People's society of St. John's church has formed a dramatic association and will give a play at an early date. The entertainment will be given in the parish room probably on the evening of February 15.

A. M. Stevens, the market gardener, finds it difficult to buy the amount of manure needed in his business and thinks he will have to stock his farm and make it at home. He is hardly in a position to handle a milk route or the butter business and is therefore puzzled to know what kind of stock to put on. He has an idea that it might pay to raise fine heifers for sale and may conclude to try it.

The Delta Psi society, which is giving a house party this week, will take its guests on a sleighride to the Idlewild tonight and have a supper and dance.

Mrs. Bangden will not be in town next summer and her fine residence will be rented.

L. A. Hawkins of Pittsfield is spending a few days in town. He was a member of the Williams class of '97 and is now taking a course in the Boston Institute of Technology.

C. O. Chapman has moved from Hall street into the Barber block on Spring street.

*Caltan's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

*We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and spool. Call, write or telephone. T. W. Richmond's coal and wood.

Immigrants and New York.

Ernest Ingersoll writes for St. Nicholas a paper on the Greater New York entitled "Reasoning Out a Metropolis." Mr. Ingersoll says:

The merchants of New York sent to the continent of Europe more ships than the merchants of other cities, who traded mainly with Great Britain, so that this city was better known throughout Europe, and her vessels were the handiest for emigrants from France, Germany and Holland. Agents of the New York merchants and of the government, who were seeking and encouraging immigration, could show that this port was the most advantageous landing place for a man who was going on west, and the sea captains explained that it was the safest and quickest port to make because the course lay south of the stormy, foggy region north of Cape Cod, and the city was much closer to the open sea than either Philadelphia or Baltimore. At any rate immigration increased in favor of New York as time went on, and the stream of incoming people swelled until in the decade from 1884 to 1894 it amounted to about 500,000 immigrants a year, 590,666 arriving in 1890 alone, not counting those from Canada and Mexico.

He Tricked the Toppers.

In the last century nearly every gentleman was put to bed drunk. He had either to drink as others drank or fight a duel. Sir Aubrey de Vere, when he was 18 years of age, after a day's hunt avoided intoxication at dinner by watching until the others were tipsy and after that pouring each new glass of wine down his neckcloth, then worn so large that the chin was buried in it. When the last of the toppers lay under the table, he rushed to his bedroom, took a bath, dressed anew and joined the ladies at their 12 o'clock tea. The next morning at breakfast all the gentlemen rose when he entered and received him as if he had been a prince. They had heard that he had been unaffected by the wine and considered that so strong a head was entitled to the highest honors.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Prima Facie.

"The new boarder," said the sweetest girl, "must know a good deal about women. He has been married four times."

"A man who was fool enough for that," said the savage bachelor, "never knew anything about women. That's plain."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Paper floors are in use in Einsiedeln, Switzerland. It is laid in a pasty mass, smoothed and then pressed. Footsteps on it are noiseless.

A Madras dentist received a sum of £700 for supplying his highness the nizam of Hyderabad with a row of false teeth.

Women are not trained in agriculture by the state of Missouri, which has just opened a school for the purpose that will accommodate 100 students.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE IS ASSUMING NOTABLE PROPORTIONS.

Hundreds Have Already Gone to the New Land of Gold From the Metropolis and Thousands Will Go Later—Outfitting Business a Profitable One.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—It is estimated by the outfitting firms, who naturally keep close tabs, that between 500 and 600 persons have already gone to the Klondike from this city. Only a beginning has been made as yet, however, and, judging from the orders they have in sight, the outfitters believe the total number of gold seekers in the far north from here may reach into the thousands before the season is over.

The outfitters, by the way, whatever the fortunes of those who go to the land of the midnight sun for wealth may be, are making a good thing out of the Klondike. Inasmuch as many of the articles needed have to be made to order, it is possible to make a good profit on each dollar's worth and still keep the price down low enough to make it an object for eastern Klondikers to buy here instead of at Seattle.

Most Expensive Outfit.

The most expensive outfit that has been sold here was taken by Colonel R. P. Elliott, a mining engineer of San Francisco, who left New York for the Yukon region via Seattle only a day or two ago. The cost of this outfit, exclusive of food supplies, was between \$1,500 and \$1,600, and it included a truly astonishing variety of articles. I have no desire to make a trade catalogue of this outfit, but most readers will probably be interested in a few descriptive sentences.

Colonel Elliott's sleeping bag is the most expensive ever made for Klondike work. It is so designed that it can be converted into a huddlesome fur rug when not in use as a slumbering sack. The inside lining is of the finest quality of Russian lynx. This is in turn lined with camel's hair velours—a soft heavy fabric costing \$7 a yard when bought in quantities. Backed up by a covering of waterproof canvas. To keep the whole in shape the whole is put into a waterproof canvas bag with "grommets" at the ends to be utilized if so desired in transforming the bag into a hammock.

Colonel Elliott also took along with him a complete suit of furs, consisting of coat, trousers, waistcoat, gloves, headpiece and extra cap of natural seal. Besides, he has a coat of porpoise hide, lined with Russian lamb, a Swedish leather coat, two pairs of Siberian moose boots, two pairs of Siberian moose shoes, half a dozen pairs of extra heavy arctic boots, each pair of hair seal "muckers," boots, a pair of mackintosh wading "pants," two pairs of felt boots, with rubber overshoes, etc.

In addition the colonel's outfit includes a big tent, a small "shake down" tent and a specially designed mosquito proof tent, a kerosene cooking stove, aluminum camp oven and aluminum cooking outfit, besides a bowie knife, a rifle, a revolver and plenty of ammunition, a complete fly fishing outfit of the most expensive sort, medicine cases fully supplied, scales for weighing gold dust, spirit thermometer, mail bag and a lot of other things necessary to a sojourn in the Yukon region.

Who Are Going North.

Who are going to the Klondike from New York? Many sorts and conditions of men. Mr. A. A. Hill, a well known and experienced newspaper man, started on the same day as Colonel Elliott. I understand that Mr. Hill's chief object is the gathering of news, pictures and interesting information for the benefit of a large syndicate of newspapers. Instead of the digging of gold. He is accompanied by his wife, who looks forward to the strange and novel experiences that are before them with quite as much interest as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hill intend to get through to the goldfields as soon as possible, and will hasten to Juneau by the most direct route, getting from there to the Klondike overland. They hope to be back in New York by September next, and their numerous friends both in and outside newspaper circles wish them the pleasantest of journeys and the very best of luck.

Another who departed only recently is Mr. William Northrup, a cousin of George Gould. I am not informed as to whether Mr. Northrup means to engage in mining or not, but one of his chief enterprises is to be the taking of about 40 horses through to the mines over the White pass. He will also lead a large party of Klondike tourists through the pass.

Still another recent departure is Rene Lepreux, a druggist, who has been located for some time in the Yukon region and has established stores at Skagway and Dawson City. Mr. Lepreux came out last fall and has been putting in some time in New York buying supplies for his stores. He will take a large party through with him, all the members of which will use sleeping bags of similar pattern to that from which Dr. Elliott's is made, though hardly as expensive. J. W. Holcomb, another who went recently, takes a considerable party also and means to travel from the coast to the mines over an entirely new route. Frederick Palmer, who was so successful a war correspondent while the Turco-Greek unpleasantness was in progress, went a few days in advance of those I have mentioned.

Scenes at the Outfitters.

Naturally the scenes at a Klondike outfitting establishment are somewhat novel from the unusual nature of the wares on sale, if from no other cause. The fur garments, the thick heavy boots that reach to the thighs, the sleeping bags and the thousand and one other articles which New Yorkers rarely see except in pictured mountaineer presentations lend a strange air to that scene quite out of place on even the coldest of our comparatively warm winter days.

Cordland street, where one of the largest outfitting stores is located, is always one of the busiest thoroughfares in town, but on days just previous to the departure of a large party it takes on an air of unwonted bustle, and the windows in which the strange garments are displayed are a constant attraction to the by passers.

It is expected that the Klondike rush from New York will be at its height in about a month or six weeks. The largest single party that has so far been announced, numbering 55 and perhaps more, all Brooklyn men, will be ready to start some time before March 1.

One of the most interesting of all Klondike exhibits here is the novel advertisement consisting of a squad of men tramping the streets, half of them attired in thick fur clothing suitable for the Klondike winter and half in canvas for the Klondike summer, each bearing a printed placard announcing the superiority of a certain all rail route to Seattle over all others.

"Coin" Harvey.

William Hope ("Coin") Harvey lectured in Baltimore the other evening. He has recently turned over to the new political order, the Territory of Arizona, the entire assets of the Coin Publishing company of Chicago, which he owned, and the value of which was estimated at about \$38,000. The organization is now in complete control of this company, although Mr. Harvey still has a hand in its management. With the Coin company went the copyrights of all of Mr. Harvey's works and about 70,000 volumes.

Time Has Changed.

"No such times as there used to be," sighed the gray haired but vigorous traveling man who was enjoying himself with the usual Saturday night crowd.

"There was a time when they were booming those western towns that I saved about all my expense money, and that was a mighty big item in cash times."

"Give us your recipe, old man."

"It's of no use now. They're bumping along on rock bottom out in that country. But then money was no object. When approaching a boom town, I'd discover some resident of the place aboard the train and casually let drop to him that I was looking for a good real estate investment. That was all, and it was worth from \$50 to \$100 a drop. I'd start innocently for a hack, knowing as well as I lived I'd never reach it. Some speculator would seize me by the arm, introduce himself, put me in his private carriage, whirl me to the best hotel, get me the best room, make a date to drive me over the place and solemnly inform me that the town was mine."

"Live high? Higher than a wild price. They would take no money at the bar, the hotel clerk never had a bill against me and I couldn't spend a cent. It was one constant round, as the boys say. You know my line then. I sold to one man in a place and only called on him once a year. He always stood in, kept mum and shared in the good things. I made a pile of money, for expense bills ran high those days, but I guess it is just as well for me that the bottom dropped out. A man's stomach won't stand everything."—Detroit Free Press.

Each inhabitant of the United States consumes in a year 4,000 pounds of coal, each Briton 7,200, each Belgian 4,800, each German 3,800 and each Frenchman 1,600.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, all druggists.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

No need to tell you

that sleighing is here, but perhaps it may be necessary to remind you that we have everything necessary for the enjoyment of it—except the horses. We have the Sleighs, Harnesses, Robes, Whips, Blankets and all other fittings—prices are right.

E. Van Dyck,
9 State St., North Adams. Myrtle St., Adams.

GO TO FLORIDA Via Plant System

BY RAIL Quickest time and lowest train service, including Tampa Bay Limited and Florida Special. Solid trains from New York. Direct connection from Boston and New England points.

OR WATER Via Savannah line. Daily from New York (except Sunday). Wednesday from Boston direct. Tickets via New York include passenger and baggage transfer.

A trip to Florida not complete without a visit to the West Coast and the magnificent Hotel of the Plant System. SENT FREE. Maps, time tables, steamer schedules and hotel circulars on receipt of postal card. For 4c, in stamps, 4c postage. Florida, Cuba, Jamaica, Italy, etc.

J. A. FLANNERY, N. E. Agent, 220 Washington St., Boston. B. W. WREN, Pass. Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

NORTH ADAMS Savings Bank

Established 1848. 73 Main St. adjoining Adams National Bank. Business hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday till 3 p.m.

President, A. O. Houghton, Treasurer, V. A. Whitaker, Vice Presidents, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord, Trustees, A. C. Houghton, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. A. Gallup, H. S. Willinson, H. T. Cady, C. H. Cutting, V. A. Whitaker, W. H. Gaylord, W. H. Sperry, Arthur Robinson, N. L. Millard, W. A. Willinson.

Board of Investment, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord, F. A. Willinson.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, any one who has bought our seeds of the local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE provided they apply by the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally, OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the Manual who will state where they saw this advertisement.

Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 100 N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

Singular Notions Concerning Its Origin and Growth.

The oak long held its place among the mystic trees and to injure one was considered an act of sacrilege, the last survival of this being expressed in the saying that "to cut oak wood is unfortunate." An instance is given as late as 1677, where the cutting down of an oak, to which the mystic plant had attached itself, was followed by most dire consequences. The mistletoe was cut up and sold to apothecaries in London, but of those who cut it one became lame, two others each lost an eye, while the man who cut down the tree broke his leg.

But all legend does not give the oak as the first home of the mistletoe. There were those who believed that it was the forbidden tree in the midst of the garden of Eden, the tree of the "knowledge of good and evil," while still others claimed that it was once a forest tree, but the cross having been made of its wood it has since the crucifixion been only a parasite. Just why it has been ecclesiastically excommunicated and excluded from church decorations it is difficult to say. There is an instance on record of its having once been taken in procession to the high altar of York cathedral, but immediately taken out again, whereupon a general indulgence and pardon of sins was given at the city gates. Another instance is on record of its having once been found among the decorations of an English church, but by order of the clergyman immediately taken down.

Where and when the custom of kissing under the mistletoe originated is also uncertain. Some authorities claim that the mistletoe was not excluded from the early church decorations, and that at a certain part in the service the people were allowed to embrace and kiss each other, but that this custom became so boisterous a demonstration that it was abandoned, the mistletoe, which seems to have been in some way connected with it, being then and there excommunicated. We find the present custom first in the kitchens of great houses, where the mistletoe was hung at Christmas, and woe to the maid who did not get a kiss beneath it. For one thing, she was doomed to remain single for that year at least. Woe also to the man who refused or forgot the request of the maid to furnish holly and ivy for the decorations of the house. He was debarred from the privileges of the mistletoe. It was long customary, too, to pluck a leaf or berry after every kiss.

But a more picturesque setting to this custom of "kissing under the mistletoe" is that furnished by the Scandinavian legend. According to that, at the request of the gods and goddesses, Balder, after his death by the mistletoe arrow, was restored to life, while the mistletoe itself was given into the keeping of his mother, Frigg, who was the Scandinavian Venus, the goddess of love. But her power over it lasted only as long as it did not touch the earth, Balder's dominion, and she decreed that every one who passed under it as it hung aloft should receive a kiss to prove that it was the emblem of love and not of death. We can see in this also the probable origin of the idea that if mistletoe is dropped or placed on the ground misfortune will follow.

The song of the "Mistletoe Bough," familiar to all, has doubtless done much

to keep alive the old custom. At the present time, however, the mistletoe is rarely found on the oak in England, and is so scarce that the "kissing bunch," a bunch of overgreens, ornamented with oranges and ribbons, has taken its place. In this country, on the contrary, the plant, with its dainty white berries, is a menace to the life of thousands of oaks used for shade and ornamental purposes, and hundreds of dollars are spent yearly for its destruction in order to preserve the life of the tree from which it gets its own life and nourishment. When this is going on in a southern town, in passing along an avenue of oaks, one literally walks on a crack under the foot there comes a feeling—it is inherited—that one is almost committing an act of sacrilege to thus tread upon the "curer of all ills."—New York Post.

Slight Error.

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Peck," said the editor, "that in giving our account of your silver wedding we should have said you had been 'married' 25 years. Of course we meant to say 'married.' " "Oh," answered Mr. N. Peck, "I guess you didn't miss it to amount to anything."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Moslem Grave.

When once filled in, a Moslem grave is never reopened on any account. To re-open the faintest chance of its being thus defiled a cypress tree is planted after every interment, so that the cemetery resembles forests more than anything else.

Thinking and Doing Right.

It is much easier to think right without doing right than to do right without thinking right. Just thoughts may and woefully often do fail of producing just deeds, but just deeds are sure to beget just thoughts.—London Echo.

Where any Private Harm Doth Grow

we are to consider instruction in the light of a Plaster to apply to it," said the judicious Hucker. "Yes," and where such "harm" as Muscular Rheumatism, Backache, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Coughs, Colds, Soreness and Pain do flourish and abound—as at this especial time of year—we are to consider

Benson's Plaster

as the only proper thing to apply to the spots thus afflicted. For this famous External Remedy carries healing in its touch. It soothes, warms, coaxes the blood from congested parts, stops the pain, relaxes and breaks the stiffened muscles, and prevents more serious mischief.

Plasters are ages old, but the best plaster ever made BELONGS TO OUR DAY, and is known throughout the world as Benson's. Be sure you get the genuine. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT



THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE WILL USE NO OTHER.

Life Insurance

If you could avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post-mortem assessment plan as well as the excessive cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the

Greenfield

LIFE ASSOCIATION. Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts are liberal, concise and just. E. A. HALL, Pres. H. O. EDGERTON, Sec. 100 STATE STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Good Homes and Splendid Investments

Among the bargains here for sale I would call particular attention to the following: 3 room house and 1 1/2 acre of land on Big view avenue. 2 new houses on Ashland street, one a two room house and the other a three room house. Good lots on Ashland and Davenport sts. no grading or filling. Several other desirable investments in other parts of the city.

E. J. CARY, 36 Ashland Street, Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Buckwheat Flour...

Both plain and prepared, best quality and fresh. To go with it, new and pure Maple Syrup, direct from the best Vermont "sugar bushes."

White & Smith, City agent for Staker brand.

Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocure--

Investigate beforehand. Read the letters printed below. Talk with the men who wrote them and then buy a bottle if convinced. For years it has been performing permanent cures in this vicinity. It is the remedy you want, depend upon it. PURELY VEGETABLE AND ENTIRELY HARMLESS.

Strong Words from Local People.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Dec. 26, 1895
The Pyrocure Company,
GENTS:—I most gladly state to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Pyrocure. I have been a great sufferer from Piles for years. I procured one bottle of your Pyrocure, and I can most sincerely say to you am entirely cured and I most earnestly wish all troubled as I have been

might know of its beneficial effects, Yours truly,
A. H. PATTERSON.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Jan. 28, 1896
The Pyrocure Company,
GENTS:—I take pleasure in certifying to the merits of Pyrocure having used it for Catarrh and Piles, also for galls, sore back and scratches on horses. It is surely a very valuable remedy.
J. H. FLAGG.

For Sale at

NORTH ADAMS: Wilson House Drug Store, Rice's Drug Store and Hastings' Drug Store. ADAMS: Thompson's, Mole's and Riley's Drug Stores. WILLIAMSTOWN: Severance's and Chamber's Drug Stores, and A. E. Hall's Store. NORTH POWNALL: S. L. Smith's Store. WILMINGTON: Ware's Store, C. H. Parmelee.

The Pyrocure Co.

North Adams, Mass.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
H. G. ROWE, Pres. C. T. FAIRFIELD, Treas.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not that record of sin awaits me
in the other world; but this I do know,
that I never was so mean as to despise a
man because he was poor, because he was
ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from
all parts of the world are received exclu-
sively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour
of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT
are the best business men in this commu-
nity. Their advertisements are worth
reading, and they are the firms with
whom to trade most advantageously.

THE NEWSPAPER AND DISTRICT COURT.

Morning after morning, week after
week, it is the experience of newspaper
men in this city and all other small cities
to be implored to keep some police court
recrants' name out of the paper as hav-
ing been brought into court. Tears,
threats and pleading are all brought into
use to soften or frighten the editor's heart.
Sometimes it is the police court but him-
self who appears at the editorial sanctum
to crave indulgence, sometimes it is the
wife or mother or father or sister or
brother or sweetheart. We
have heard them all asking the same
thing, and it is always
pitiful and always sad. There are the old
stories of how the offense is the first one
and will never be repeated; how the pub-
lication of the name will lose its owner a
job in the mill or the shop and his family
will suffer; how the children must not
know of the father's misstep or the
mother's heart must not be broken by the
news that the boy has been arrested and
brought into court.

Editor Geer of Northampton in an is-
sue of the Hampshire Gazette this week
prints in bold black headlines the fact of
some miscreant's misdeed and how that
paper had once consented to keep the
villain's name out of the police court
news on a previous occasion. Of this in-
cident the Gazette says:

There were two counts against Locke
(the offender), one for similar behavior
on the 8th of December, when he was
intoxicated and visited the college
grounds, frightening some of the students.
He was let off then on the payment of a
fine for drunkenness. There have been a
number of other complaints to the chief
of police by ladies of insults to them by a
man whom it was supposed was Locke,
but the ladies were not willing to come
into court to testify. Two ladies who did
come in were promised that their names
should not appear in the papers. When
Locke was arrested we very foolishly con-
sented to keep his name out of the paper,
and this is what comes of it. Instead of
keeping the names of law breakers out
they ought to be put in by law and paid
for by the people.

And is not a part and legitimate part of
the punishment of those who get into our
police and district courts, the publication
of their names? Is it not due the public
that the rascals in a community be pub-
lished? Why should not the law require
publication of police court proceedings?
Seemingly, about the only punishment
in connection with our local district
court is the publication of the offenders'
names. The newspaper has about as
much terror for the petty offender as has
the police court.

DOUGHFACES.

Men who can neither stand by their
convictions nor stand for what is right,
but who are turned about and about by
circumstances, and the opinions of others
are such as may be termed "doughfaces."
During the sharp conflict between free-
dom and slavery from 1850 and 1860 there
sprang up in the northern states a class of
politicians who were generally and prop-
erly known as such. They were political
chameleons. Their reputation was un-
enviable and their position unpleasant, as
they were abhorred by the freedom-lov-
ing people of the north and west.

At the present day there is another
class of doughfaces. They are men who
surrender their independence at the dicta-
tion of the Southern wing of the Demo-
cratic party, and vote for measures
tainted with dishonor to the nation as well
as to individuals. Says a Western paper,
they might be called, "The Society of
National Cheaters," because they virtu-
ally insist that the national debt should
be paid in silver dollars worth only 40
cents in the markets of the world, though
the government originally obtained gold
on the very bonds which they are striving
to scale down to 40 or even 10 cents on
a dollar. This school of doughfaces is
about as bad as the pro-slavery dough-
faces. They alike evince a want of in-
tegrity which is shocking to witness in
men placed in high public trusts.

During the recent debate and vote in
the senate on the Teller bill resolution
some senators were especially conspicu-
ous for their doughfaceism. Among these
were Edward Murphy of New York, which
state gave 250,000 majority for McKinley
and the existing gold standard; Smith of
New Jersey, whose state gave over 80,000
majority for McKinley and the gold
standard; and Mitchell of Wisconsin,
which commonwealth gave 110,000 ma-
jority for the maintenance of the gold
standard until international bimetalism
could be secured. The case of these three
senators is the more noticeable because
they once posed as Gold-standard Demo-
crats and have crawled to the free-coin-
age Southern wing of the Democratic
party, while an enormous majority of the
people in their respective states condemn
their course.

A DEFENCE OF GRANT.

Col. N. C. Church is the author of the
latest life of Grant, and in his work he
proceeds to refute by statistics and figures
the time-worn slander that Grant ac-
complished his work in his Virginia cam-
paign by unsentimental slaughter and the
more weight of numbers. He declares
that the campaign from the Rapidan to
Petersburg and Appomattox was a con-
tinued series of maneuvers, and supports
his conclusion by the official figures,
which are convincing. Desperate as was
the fighting, heavy as were the losses,
it appears that Grant lost in
killed and wounded in battle only
124,399 men, while his predecessors,
McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and
Meade, lost 139,751. The losses from dis-
ease are three times those in battle, and
Grant's predecessors, during three years,
lost enormously more than he lost in the
one year of his rapid work. Finally they
accomplished nothing, while Grant was
successful. It is high time for the slan-
derous abuse of Grant to cease, and for
generous admiration of his military
genius to become universal in the nation
which he served and saved. His work
in ending the rebellion should be
evidence sufficient of his prowess and
genius.

The everlasting legislature! So great
has been the volume of new business in-
troduced into the legislature within the
past few days that a session of the
ordinary length is generally looked for.
Last year the legislature passed 530 acts
and adopted 98 resolves, the text of which
covered 628 pages in the Blue Book. Oh,
to be delivered from our state law makers!

The city is approaching a critical time
in this business of buying the lighting
plants. The people have voted to take
the plant and the Water Power company
has given a price on it. So far all the
action taken has been in accordance with
legal requirements. But now comes the
city's part of ascertaining just the price
that will be paid, the legal steps that may
be taken in the future are indeterminate
and the city is now prepared to move in
the matter. An effort is being made to
ascertain the values of the properties to
be turned over. It is a large
undertaking and it is im-
portant as it is extensively. The company
has a large plant and has undoubtedly put
out a lot of money in getting it together.
Just what it has cost is known only to the
company. At any rate the price de-
manded is \$1,000,000, which does not take
into account the value of the plant and
if added to the city's debt. It will be an
asset to be proud of if the city can get the
plants and have them run on anywhere
near the basis that the Water Power com-
pany has the business reduced to now.
—Holyoke Democrat.

Music Among the Negroes.

One of the chief features of every negro
gathering of a social character is the sing-
ing, says W. F. Hewison in The Chau-
taquan. A musical people they undoubt-
edly are. Not a few have exhibited a high
degree of talent in this respect—as, for
example, Blind Tom—whose performances
on the piano have delighted so many cul-
tured audiences. The darky fiddler, once
so prominent a feature of social gather-
ings, is still sought after by some com-
munities. The popularity of so called
"jubilee" singers and negro minstrels
seems to increase with time. Many of the
most popular songs in this country, such
as "Old Kentucky Home," "The Fatal
Wedding" and "Listen to the Mocking
Bird," were composed by negroes.

For the origin of most of their songs we
must go back to the days of slavery. Just
as the laboring classes of England during
the seventeenth century found expression
for their struggles and sufferings in the
popular ballads of the time, so the Ameri-
can slave gave vent to his afflictions and
heartaches in song. He sang of his griefs
—and they were many—of hardships and
oppression, of loss of home, of separation
from friends and relatives. In these songs
one can not fail to perceive a certain plain-
tive melody that seems to breathe forth
centuries of patient suffering. But the
songs of the negro were not all dictated
by the tragic muse. Even in slavery there
were bright, sun-kissed openings in the
clouds of sorrow that darkened his life.
There was no better evidence of the natu-
ral cheerfulness and gaiety of his char-
acter than the comic and festive songs
with which he was wont to celebrate these
interspaces in his grief.

Moonstruck.

The moon has been held responsible for
many extraordinary influences it is sup-
posed to have had upon human beings.
Some hold it responsible for lunacy, while
others affirm that more people die at the
time of the full moon than at any other
period. It seems, however, to have been
undoubtedly proved that the moon has a
great effect on health and life.

Two very extraordinary cases have been
put forward in support of this theory.
These both refer to people whose fingers
have been moonstruck. The first is that
of a young man who always felt at the
time of the full moon a peculiar sensation
in the thumb nail of his left hand. His
finger nail invariably began to bleed at
precisely the time when the moon came to
its full.

The other case is that of an older man,
who from his fifty-third to his fifty-fifth
year always suffered from what is described
as a "periodical evacuation of blood from
the extremity of the forefinger of his right
hand."

Knows His Bible by Heart.

"While visiting an old friend on the
Tennessee river, near where Shannon's
creek empties into the larger stream, not
long since," said a country minister, "I
saw a negro lad of 12 who is as great a
wonder to me as Helen Keller, the world
famous blind girl and deaf mute. He
lives in a typical Kentucky backwoods
community and has but no advantages.
My friend asked me if I would like to see
the youth, and I assured him I would. We
went to the child's home, if the little hut
might be termed home, and before I left
it had opened my eyes wide in astonish-
ment. 'The boy was born deaf and blind
and with one arm. He was for years,
while a mere tot, called 'the freak' by the
negroes, who unforgivingly poked fun at the
unfortunate. This child was given a raised
letter Bible by an old nunlike missionary
who happened to see the pikeaniny, while
preaching to the negroes, and from it the
boy learned every chapter in the Bible.
He can quote any verse in the Scriptures
and do it quickly. He spends every hour
of his time in studying God's word and
says he is going to teach the blind chil-
dren of his race. The lad's name is Harry
William Balam Freeman, and he is a
good looking mulatto. I am going to get
some friends of mine to join me in a col-
lection to be sent the boy to further his
studies. His mother works in the field,
and his father is a steamboat roustabout."

TWO STYLES OF DEBATE

Methods of Doing Business in
the House and Senate.

ORATORY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The House Goes to the Extreme in Saving
Time—Sixty Second Speeches—What
Senators Can Do in Fifteen Minutes.
Incidents of the Teller Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—There
is a great difference between a debate in
the senate and a debate in the house, as we
have recently had occasion to observe.
When the now celebrated Teller resolution
was under consideration in the senate, the
speeches were generally long and labored
ones. Under the rules of that body a sen-
ator may talk as long as he likes, and
when a senator once gets started as a usu-
al thing he does not like to choke himself
off. During the last day of consider-
ation in a series of speeches the 15
minute rule was adopted, and all speeches
were limited to a quarter hour each. The
senate is at its best while debating under
this rule, and many of the addresses made
on this question, both for and against the
resolution, were models of compact, effec-
tive statement. Many people think it would
be a good thing if the senate would pro-
ceed all the time under the 15 minute rule.
In the house the idea of saving time is
carried to an absurd extreme. The time
devoted to debate is placed under the con-
trol of a leader on either side. In this case
Mr. Dingley had control of the time on the
Republican side and Mr. Bailey had con-
trol of that allotted to the Democrats.
Each subdivided his time in order to ac-
commodate as many men as possible.
Scores of congressmen wanted to make
speeches, and the result was that five min-
utes was given to one man, ten to another,
three to another and in some cases only
two. The absurdity of trying to make a
speech in two minutes was, however, out-
done by a number of the friends of little
General Wheeler. Having secured ten min-
utes for himself, he generously parceled it
out among his friends, one minute to each.
The attempts of these gentlemen to make
a speech on a great question in 60 seconds
resulted in a series of most laughable
faux pas. No sooner would one of them get
nicely under way and just ready to say
something which he wanted to say, when
"trap!" would go the gavel and the am-
bitious gentleman would have to sit down
in the midst of a sentence.

Under the practice of the house not
much politeness is shown members. They
are out off by the impudent gavel right in
the midst of the finest and most eloquent
passages. They are often left hanging in
the air, with a flight of oratory, an arm
uplifted for emphasis, the voice high
pitched, and right funny and most humi-
liating to be compelled to drop
like a winged pigeon to earth with the
traditional cut-throat.

Senatorial Politeness.
They do these things more politely in
the senate. When the speaker reaches the
15 minute rule at that end of the capitol
the vice president waits till the allotted
period has about expired, and he then
warns the speaking senator by looking
hard in his direction. If the orator does
not take the hint and improve the oppor-
tunity to come to a close at the end of
some convenient sentence, the vice pres-
ident then raps gently a few times with the
little ivory handleless mallet which is the
only gavel used in the upper branch. If
this does not bring the senator to a realiza-
tion of the fact that his time has expired,
the vice president arises in polite and con-
venient opening between sentences and
then interposes a more vigorous rapping
and says, "The time of the senator from
— has expired."

The debate on the Teller resolution gave
us several examples of vigorous oratory, in
some cases accompanied by gymnastic il-
lustrations of a queer character. For in-
stance, Senator Tillman, who is always
most energetic and intense, spoke about
the sort of bimetalism which the Republi-
cans wanted. He said that instead of
permitting the money system to have two
legs with which to get about, the Republi-
cans cut off the silver leg, stuck it upon
the shoulder of the system and compelled
the poor thing to go hopping through the
world on one leg. Whereat the senator il-
lustrated by hopping around on one leg in
a most athletic fashion, and greatly to the
amusement of the senators on the floor
and the occupants of the galleries.

Southern senators appear to have a fond-
ness for athletic gestures. Mr. Tillman
had not much more than taken his seat
when Mr. Butler of the other Carolina
gave an illustration of what he thought a
real bimetalism should be. He said it
would be like the two arms of an athlete,
of equal strength and usefulness. But the
Republicans had bound one arm tight to
the body and put all the work on the other,
and here Mr. Butler let loose his rights
to show how the gold arm was doing more
than its share of the work, and his fist
came in such dangerous proximity to the
head of Mr. Hanna that that gentleman
thought it would be prudent to move his
chair a little farther away—a flank move-
ment which was effected greatly to the de-
light of the spectators.

An Odd Incident.
An odd incident of the house debate was
the riproaring stump speech delivered by
General Henderson of Iowa. It set the
Republicans into roars of applause. Gen-
eral Henderson made a picturesque figure
as he stood by his chair, with the stump
of his leg resting upon his desk, and
poured hot shot into the enemy. This
method of resting the maimed limb caused
another congressman to remark that the
eloquent Iowa had given the house a
stump speech in more senses than one.
Notwithstanding his fire and energy, Hen-
derson is popular among the Democrats,
and he has a seat on their side of the
house.

One of the unpleasant incidents of the
Teller resolution debate in the house was
a savage speech made by a Kentucky
member. He is an eloquent and learned
man, and before he became too much
warned up he had delivered a good argu-
ment. But as he went on he obviously be-
came somewhat excited, for he committed
the great mistake of uttering words like
these:

"The deepest and hottest hole in Hell is
the place where I want to see John Sher-
man."

This remark was greeted with hiss-
ing both on the floor and in the galleries.
Plenty of people who do not agree with
the financial views of Mr. Sherman think
it is going a little too far when a repre-
sentative on the floor of the house want
him put in the "deepest and hottest hole
in hell."

A Royal Reprimand.

A tutor was once employed to teach
the son of a king. The young prince was
sometimes disobedient. But in the esteem
of the tutor it was not quite proper to
whip the son of a king with a common
switch. So to the tutor's son the boy's con-
duct was explained. The tutor then
When the young prince had been re-
position to defy authority, the instructor
pointed with the end of the rod to the
purple ribbon on his coat. This was an
appeal to his royal blood.

*Calnan's "Hudson Club" cigar, 50.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,
And each day and night during this week
you can get at any druggist's Kemp's Bal-
sam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowl-
edged to be the most successful remedy
ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle
today and keep it always in the house, so
you can check your cold at once. Price
25c and 50c. Sample bottle free.

For the
Remainder

Of this week we shall have
a competent demonstrator
who will serve you free a cup of hot
delicious

VAN HOUGHTON'S GOGOA.

At the same time there will be no
pains spared to make it both inter-
esting and profitable to every house-
keeper who visits our store.

Also to learn of some of the low
prices we are making on first quality
goods. Very fine

BUTTER 25c. lb.

FRESH EGGS

Direct from the nest.

H. A. SHERMAN & CO.,
101 Main Street.

WILSON OPERA HOUSE.

Three Nights.

FEBRUARY 3, 4 and 5.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

May Shaw's
Parisian Belles.

PRICES—10—20—30—50

Seats at Wilson-House drug store.

BEFORE

Sending our stock of second-
hand wheels away to make
room for our thirty new sam-
ple wheels, we offer them to
our patrons at unheard of
prices.

The best of them have
been newly enameled and put
in fine condition. They will
be cleared out in the next
two weeks for cash.

Berkshire
CYCLE COMPANY.

C. H. Hubbard, Manager.

92 Main Street.—Hoosac Court.

RUPTURE SURE CURE.
Book Free.
S. J. CURRIAN, Rupture Specialist, 4, Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

Boston & Albany
Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams daily except Sun-
day, for Pittsfield and intermediate sta-
tions at 6:30, 9:25 a.m., 12:1, 3:00, 6:00 p.m.
Connecting at Pittsfield with Westfield,
Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, also
for New York, Albany, and the West.
Timetables and further particulars may be
had of

G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent,
North Adams, Mass.

A. S. HANSON, G. P. A.
Boston, Mass.

MACHINERY, Shafting,
Pulleys,
and Couplings. Machinery Steel in all sizes from
4 1/2 inches diameter, and all kinds of castings,
cut any length, always in stock. Cold Rolled
Rounds, Squares, Flats, Hexagons, Octagons,
Beams, and all shapes drilled to exact sizes.
Everything in readiness to be shipped at once.
Our goods are without a rival and our prices the
lowest of all. Telephone 616, South Boston.
COMPRESSED STEEL SHAFING WORKS,
South Boston, Mass.

Tariff on
Woolens

The tariff bill has
passed and Wool-
ens will be higher.
Now is a good time to
lay in supplies. We
have a full line of our
varied stock of vesture, suit-
ings, and goods for all kinds of ladies' wear, for
both summer and winter. Elegant things for
ladies' bicycle suits, and men's off and cycle
wear. Prices still low, quality high.

Blackinton Co.
Blackinton, Mass.

The Basis of
all Security

Is a safe kind of property to own, and, as
everybody knows that is REAL ESTATE.
There is nothing better than NORTH ADAMS
REAL ESTATE for permanent investment or
speculation. The moral in this case is obvious.
Money to loan on Real Estate security. Home
builders preferred. Don't be a life-long rent-payer.

Alford

Wants to hear from buyers, sellers and builders
and wants EVERYBODY to watch this advertise-
ment, as it may be a source of mutual profit.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| A double tenement house in the
fifth ward. Large lot, \$8200. | A seven-room house with large lot.
Cheap at \$2750. | pleasant surroundings. Not many
of this kind for sale, \$9000. |
| A new 10 room house, 8 minutes
from postoffice, well built, in good re-
pair, modern improvements, Simmons
boiler. Will sell for \$4,000. | Three-tenement house in good
neighborhood, large lot, \$3,500. | \$5000. for a modern 8 room house
in the Normal School district, hot
air, Lot 66 x 132. |
| A neat little cottage of six rooms,
in good location, \$2,400. | A fine building lot, 66 ft front by
150 ft deep. | Another one that I can sell for
\$4700, has 8 rooms and bath, heated
by hot air. Lot 57 x 186. |
| Another 10 per cent. investment
in choice tenement property. Worth
looking into. | A double tenement house that
rents for \$19.00 per month that can
be bought for \$2,500. | A small house on the line of the
electric road, South, about one-half
acre of land, \$1500. |
| A large double house, with vacant
lot adjoining. Will be sold sepa-
rately or together. Bargain. | A nine room house on the line of
the electric railway, west, small barn,
one acre of land \$3000. | A farm of about 100 acres on the
"Notch Road," one-half timber, bal-
ance meadow and pasture. No house,
one barn, \$1800. |
| A large double tenement house in | A choice piece of residence prop-
erty in the fifth ward, large house, | |

Just a word about
West End Park
Not that it is needed, but because it is deserved.....
"It is the best thing in the
market for home owners."

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Farm of fifty acres, about two and
one-half miles from North Adams,
house 12 rooms, \$8000. | The lots on the Sherman property,
on the line of the electric road, west,
are for many reasons considered very
choice. They are on high ground,
facing south, affording one of the
finest views in this valley, and are
large, being 75x200. There are five
lots remaining on the north side of
the street, five having already been
sold. | well as on West Main street, adjoin-
ing Brown & O'Connor's store.
Plans and prices on application. |
| I have one nice near-by lot that
somebody will be sure to want this
spring, but it will be a great deal
safer to buy it now if you are looking
for that sort of a purchase. It is 65
feet front by 140 feet deep, and can
be bought for \$2500. | There are twenty lots on what is
known as the Harlow Green property
on West Main street, opposite the
Fair Grounds. \$350 buys a good
one. | A new 2-tenement house, rents for
\$16.50 per month and the price is
\$1900. This property can be bought
on easy terms if desired. |
| There are still remaining on Rich-
mond Hill, some very desirable lots
which will be sold as heretofore at
low prices and on easy terms. For
nearby lots these are cheaper than
anything in the city, and will prove
a good investment for the modest
home-builder, \$300, 400 and 500. | On the new State Road, opposite
the Brayton school, there are
some very desirable low price lots, as | A double tenement house in good
location easily worth \$3500 and I
will sell it at that figure. |
| | | This is a good column for real es-
tate owners to advertise in if they
have property for sale. Let me know
your wants and I will advertise them. |
| | | I represent the American Fire In-
surance company of Boston, one of
the oldest and best of Massachusetts
companies. Prompt adjustment of
losses guaranteed. |

ALFORD,
Real Estate and Insurance.
90 Main Street.

35 cents

Dr. Hooker's Cough and Croup Syrup

Gives relief at once. It has saved thousands of lives. Every mother should see that it is always in the house. Don't wait until you need it—that may be too late. Croup is an epidemic—absolutely safe—endured by physicians for 50 years. Made only by Charles B. King, Northampton, Mass.

at Drug Stores

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles.

Steam Carpet Cleaning

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at short notice. Try our STEAMING PROCESS—it makes them look like new. Old carpets remodeled. Custom Laundry and Bed Renovating a specialty.

W. R. CLARK & SON.

5 Brooklyn St. Telephone 104-4

Orders left at Blanchard's Dye House, Eagle St., will get prompt attention.

The Adams National Bank

of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Incorporated 1852. Reorganized 1885.

Capital \$500,000
Surplus, Undivided Profits 150,000

AGENTS: B. W. BRAYTON, President; A. C. ROUGHTON, Vice-President; E. S. WILKINSON, Cashier.

Directors: S. W. Brainerd, A. H. Houghton, E. S. Wilkin, W. A. Whitaker, Hon. George F. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, G. W. Chase, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Great Mark-Down Sale of Cloaks and Capes.

Cloaks marked down to one-half the usual price to clear them quickly and surely.

Handkerchiefs!

A large special stock of Handkerchiefs is here to choose from. More styles than you can imagine, all at little enough prices.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

2 Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass. AGENT FOR

Queen Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Hartford, Ct.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co, Manchester, N.H.
Northwestern Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.
Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

2 Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass. AGENT FOR

Queen Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Hartford, Ct.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co, Manchester, N.H.
Northwestern Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.
Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

2 Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass. AGENT FOR

Queen Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Hartford, Ct.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co, Manchester, N.H.
Northwestern Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.
Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

2 Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass. AGENT FOR

Queen Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Hartford, Ct.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co, Manchester, N.H.
Northwestern Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.
Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

2 Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass. AGENT FOR

Queen Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Hartford, Ct.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co, Manchester, N.H.
Northwestern Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.
Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Ave., Cor. Exeter St., Boston

A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel. Pleasantly and conveniently located. One minute from Huntington Ave. Station. B. & A. R. Five to six minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points pass the door.

ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.
European, rooms \$1.50 per day and up.

F. S. Risteen & Co.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles. It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all the private troubles.

Local News!

CHESHIRE.

The Methodist donation is postponed till Thursday evening.

William Souden, who has been visiting relatives here for a few weeks, has gone to his home in Anoka, Minn.

The sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's supper will be administered next Sunday in the M. E. church.

CHARLEMONT.

The ladies of the Congregational society held a pleasant social with Mrs. George Frary last week Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Last Friday evening a merry party of 16 of the young people took a sleighride to Ashfield and partook of Landlord Porter's fine supper.

The village schools close this week for a vacation of several weeks.

Mrs. C. W. Hawkes, who has been seriously ill with jaundice for five weeks, is reported as a little better though not able to sit up much. She is attended by Dr. Bowker.

W. S. Warfield and S. W. Hawkes attended the union institute held in Shelburne last Saturday.

SAVOY.

The Smith wood lots in the northeast part of town were sold at auction to Charles E. Sherman of Charlemont by Sheriff Isaac Cheney of Montague.

It was 15 degrees below Sunday morning.

The Baptist church at its annual meeting elected Miss Julia Ingraham clerk, trustees, P. C. Bourn, B. H. Hollis, L. E. Chickering; treasurer, F. C. Bourn.

James W. Miller and son are doing quite a business in pulp wood.

The farmers are quite busy cutting ice and most of them are furnishing cream for the Greylock creamery.

William O. Ford is stocking his mill with logs to cut out for building purposes.

Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night. It spoils the sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Let it on to and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

EAST CHARLEMONT.

J. G. Johnson has been spending a week at home.

Mrs. Morris Field has been enjoying a visit from her father, Jason Rice of Greenfield.

Henry S. Giles has sold his farm to Warren and Curtis Harrington.

Several members of the Y. P. S. C. E. attended the convention at Charlemont Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Kendrick and Mrs. George Adams, who have been ill the past two weeks, are reported as better.

The Farmers' club gathered at D. S. Thayer's January 21, and discussed the question, "What are the most profitable crops for us to raise the coming year." The general opinion seemed to be that hay and corn are the most important crops and it was also said that farmers should aim to produce all they can or wheat they consume. The next meeting will be held at the chapel, entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Eben Ware, Wednesday, February 9. The question for discussion is "Fruit Raising." The Ladies' society will also have their annual sugar social at the same time and a large attendance is desired.

HARTWELLVILLE.

The supper and sugar social at the church last Wednesday evening given by the Ladies' Aid society was a success, there being 70 from Stamford in attendance.

School closed Tuesday of last week.

The stage was badly delayed Monday from Wilmington to this place by snow drifts.

Joseph Goddard, Jr., is helping his father in the blacksmith shop.

Engene Goddard cut his foot while chopping in the woods last Saturday.

Mrs. E. B. Fuller is some better.

Miss Armeda Fankler went to North Adams Tuesday to visit friends.

Fred Agers while cutting ice on Mason pond fell into the pond Monday, but was fished out with little damage.

We are having the worst snow storm of this winter. Snow is over four feet deep on the level and it is drifted very badly.

Hon. S. Mason has gone to Greenfield to visit his daughter, Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Susan Leray has charge of his store while he is gone.

IT HEALS INTERNALLY.

Everyone is familiar with the wonderful healing qualities of Petroleum when applied externally. Used for cuts, chafes, etc., one can see the magical way it assists nature in repairing damage and helps her to create new tissue. So it is not strange that the preparation of Petroleum known as

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

With Hypophosphites.

should be recognized as the greatest known remedy for all throat and lung affections, scrofula, gastritis, bowel troubles and wasting diseases of every description. ANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION is easily assimilated by the most delicate stomach, hence physicians' preference for it over cod-liver oil. It checks the ravages of disease, and expels the poisonous germs which are the cause of such troubles, and it becomes an important factor in creating new flesh.

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

With Hypophosphites.

should be recognized as the greatest known remedy for all throat and lung affections, scrofula, gastritis, bowel troubles and wasting diseases of every description. ANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION is easily assimilated by the most delicate stomach, hence physicians' preference for it over cod-liver oil. It checks the ravages of disease, and expels the poisonous germs which are the cause of such troubles, and it becomes an important factor in creating new flesh.

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

With Hypophosphites.

should be recognized as the greatest known remedy for all throat and lung affections, scrofula, gastritis, bowel troubles and wasting diseases of every description. ANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION is easily assimilated by the most delicate stomach, hence physicians' preference for it over cod-liver oil. It checks the ravages of disease, and expels the poisonous germs which are the cause of such troubles, and it becomes an important factor in creating new flesh.

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

With Hypophosphites.

should be recognized as the greatest known remedy for all throat and lung affections, scrofula, gastritis, bowel troubles and wasting diseases of every description. ANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION is easily assimilated by the most delicate stomach, hence physicians' preference for it over cod-liver oil. It checks the ravages of disease, and expels the poisonous germs which are the cause of such troubles, and it becomes an important factor in creating new flesh.

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

With Hypophosphites.

should be recognized as the greatest known remedy for all throat and lung affections, scrofula, gastritis, bowel troubles and wasting diseases of every description. ANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION is easily assimilated by the most delicate stomach, hence physicians' preference for it over cod-liver oil. It checks the ravages of disease, and expels the poisonous germs which are the cause of such troubles, and it becomes an important factor in creating new flesh.

AT THE HOSPITAL WINDOW.

Ain't the stars purty up there in the sky? Shinin' an shinin', Oh, ever so bright! Le's lay here, Billy, An' count 'em an see How many's winkin' At you an at me.

Ain't many yet; we'll Gilt over it soon; Ketch em a-comin' An start with the moon, Oh, two, three, four, five, Which side are you at? This side or that side? Oh, looky! It's my kono!

Cheer has come over a Wait now; it'll shine Just in a minute— Now! This side is mine. Why, there's a lot more Come out since. Le's see— Great it all over.

Begin—one, two, three.

Looky there, Billy! See that thing! Whoo—ee! Flyn' across there— Say, what can it be? Shootin' an shinin'— I'll bet somethin's wrong. That there thing's tail is Half a mile long!

There! It's all gone now. Why, Billy, I swan, Millions have come from Where that light's gone. Fehaw! We can't do it. We never can keep Tally, they come so. Le's go to go to sleep.

Billy—say—tell me, Now, who—do you s'pose Gathers the stars in? When all the night goes? Bet—the must start—work Along before day.

Beho he could—never Put all—of—em 'way.

—Carl Smith in Ladies' Home Journal.

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away. I was greatly provoked with the man and charged him with having slept on his post, though I knew that I did him injustice in this. It was a cloudy night, with the moon breaking through now and then, and I contended that his "something" was but a shadow and ordered him back to his post. Nothing further happened that night, and the next morning the captain called the old man aft and gave him to understand that if he slept on his post again he would be sent to the bottom. The crew would talk the matter over and side with Jones, but that anything further would be seen of the "something" no man believed.

Four nights later and two hours after midnight, while the ship was making a good eight knots per hour and everything was going smoothly, as the first mate had the deck, the entire ship was aroused by something which happened in the deckhouse. There were eight or nine men sleeping there, and a man from the watch on deck went in to his chest to get a plug of tobacco. The stush lamp had been turned down, but the place was but dimly lighted. The man was bending over his chest when something seized him in a clammy embrace and forced him to the floor. He thought it was one of the crew playing him a trick, but he scrambled up to find them all in their bunks and to see a shadow glide away. The sailor set up a shout, the watch below turned out, and presently everybody was on deck, and excitement reigned fore and aft. In return for his story the sailor got a dose of rope's end, though after flogging he still maintained that he had seen a ghost.

On the quarter deck was placed a sentry box by saying that the man was nervous, but every man forward believed his statements and was satisfied that the ship was haunted. We thought it the best policy to treat the affair with contempt, and, although we could not help but notice how the men hung together in pairs after night had come, we gave the matter no attention. When ten days had gone by and nothing more had turned up, we looked upon the ghost as a good joke, and the two men who had seen it were the butt of ridicule. At 1 o'clock on a certain morning, the breeze being small and the night without a moon, though fairly light, the first mate stood looking to windward over the port quarter at what he believed was a sail. His watch were all wide awake, and he could hear the footsteps of the man on lookout as he paced to and fro. The man had been standing still for perhaps five minutes when he felt a hand laid on his arm, an icy breath on his cheek, and as he wheeled about there was the sound of low laughter. To his surprise and consternation no one was visible. His impression as he turned

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away. I was greatly provoked with the man and charged him with having slept on his post, though I knew that I did him injustice in this. It was a cloudy night, with the moon breaking through now and then, and I contended that his "something" was but a shadow and ordered him back to his post. Nothing further happened that night, and the next morning the captain called the old man aft and gave him to understand that if he slept on his post again he would be sent to the bottom. The crew would talk the matter over and side with Jones, but that anything further would be seen of the "something" no man believed.

Four nights later and two hours after midnight, while the ship was making a good eight knots per hour and everything was going smoothly, as the first mate had the deck, the entire ship was aroused by something which happened in the deckhouse. There were eight or nine men sleeping there, and a man from the watch on deck went in to his chest to get a plug of tobacco. The stush lamp had been turned down, but the place was but dimly lighted. The man was bending over his chest when something seized him in a clammy embrace and forced him to the floor. He thought it was one of the crew playing him a trick, but he scrambled up to find them all in their bunks and to see a shadow glide away. The sailor set up a shout, the watch below turned out, and presently everybody was on deck, and excitement reigned fore and aft. In return for his story the sailor got a dose of rope's end, though after flogging he still maintained that he had seen a ghost.

On the quarter deck was placed a sentry box by saying that the man was nervous, but every man forward believed his statements and was satisfied that the ship was haunted. We thought it the best policy to treat the affair with contempt, and, although we could not help but notice how the men hung together in pairs after night had come, we gave the matter no attention. When ten days had gone by and nothing more had turned up, we looked upon the ghost as a good joke, and the two men who had seen it were the butt of ridicule. At 1 o'clock on a certain morning, the breeze being small and the night without a moon, though fairly light, the first mate stood looking to windward over the port quarter at what he believed was a sail. His watch were all wide awake, and he could hear the footsteps of the man on lookout as he paced to and fro. The man had been standing still for perhaps five minutes when he felt a hand laid on his arm, an icy breath on his cheek, and as he wheeled about there was the sound of low laughter. To his surprise and consternation no one was visible. His impression as he turned

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away. I was greatly provoked with the man and charged him with having slept on his post, though I knew that I did him injustice in this. It was a cloudy night, with the moon breaking through now and then, and I contended that his "something" was but a shadow and ordered him back to his post. Nothing further happened that night, and the next morning the captain called the old man aft and gave him to understand that if he slept on his post again he would be sent to the bottom. The crew would talk the matter over and side with Jones, but that anything further would be seen of the "something" no man believed.

Four nights later and two hours after midnight, while the ship was making a good eight knots per hour and everything was going smoothly, as the first mate had the deck, the entire ship was aroused by something which happened in the deckhouse. There were eight or nine men sleeping there, and a man from the watch on deck went in to his chest to get a plug of tobacco. The stush lamp had been turned down, but the place was but dimly lighted. The man was bending over his chest when something seized him in a clammy embrace and forced him to the floor. He thought it was one of the crew playing him a trick, but he scrambled up to find them all in their bunks and to see a shadow glide away. The sailor set up a shout, the watch below turned out, and presently everybody was on deck, and excitement reigned fore and aft. In return for his story the sailor got a dose of rope's end, though after flogging he still maintained that he had seen a ghost.

On the quarter deck was placed a sentry box by saying that the man was nervous, but every man forward believed his statements and was satisfied that the ship was haunted. We thought it the best policy to treat the affair with contempt, and, although we could not help but notice how the men hung together in pairs after night had come, we gave the matter no attention. When ten days had gone by and nothing more had turned up, we looked upon the ghost as a good joke, and the two men who had seen it were the butt of ridicule. At 1 o'clock on a certain morning, the breeze being small and the night without a moon, though fairly light, the first mate stood looking to windward over the port quarter at what he believed was a sail. His watch were all wide awake, and he could hear the footsteps of the man on lookout as he paced to and fro. The man had been standing still for perhaps five minutes when he felt a hand laid on his arm, an icy breath on his cheek, and as he wheeled about there was the sound of low laughter. To his surprise and consternation no one was visible. His impression as he turned

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away. I was greatly provoked with the man and charged him with having slept on his post, though I knew that I did him injustice in this. It was a cloudy night, with the moon breaking through now and then, and I contended that his "something" was but a shadow and ordered him back to his post. Nothing further happened that night, and the next morning the captain called the old man aft and gave him to understand that if he slept on his post again he would be sent to the bottom. The crew would talk the matter over and side with Jones, but that anything further would be seen of the "something" no man believed.

Four nights later and two hours after midnight, while the ship was making a good eight knots per hour and everything was going smoothly, as the first mate had the deck, the entire ship was aroused by something which happened in the deckhouse. There were eight or nine men sleeping there, and a man from the watch on deck went in to his chest to get a plug of tobacco. The stush lamp had been turned down, but the place was but dimly lighted. The man was bending over his chest when something seized him in a clammy embrace and forced him to the floor. He thought it was one of the crew playing him a trick, but he scrambled up to find them all in their bunks and to see a shadow glide away. The sailor set up a shout, the watch below turned out, and presently everybody was on deck, and excitement reigned fore and aft. In return for his story the sailor got a dose of rope's end, though after flogging he still maintained that he had seen a ghost.

On the quarter deck was placed a sentry box by saying that the man was nervous, but every man forward believed his statements and was satisfied that the ship was haunted. We thought it the best policy to treat the affair with contempt, and, although we could not help but notice how the men hung together in pairs after night had come, we gave the matter no attention. When ten days had gone by and nothing more had turned up, we looked upon the ghost as a good joke, and the two men who had seen it were the butt of ridicule. At 1 o'clock on a certain morning, the breeze being small and the night without a moon, though fairly light, the first mate stood looking to windward over the port quarter at what he believed was a sail. His watch were all wide awake, and he could hear the footsteps of the man on lookout as he paced to and fro. The man had been standing still for perhaps five minutes when he felt a hand laid on his arm, an icy breath on his cheek, and as he wheeled about there was the sound of low laughter. To his surprise and consternation no one was visible. His impression as he turned

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away. I was greatly provoked with the man and charged him with having slept on his post, though I knew that I did him injustice in this. It was a cloudy night, with the moon breaking through now and then, and I contended that his "something" was but a shadow and ordered him back to his post. Nothing further happened that night, and the next morning the captain called the old man aft and gave him to understand that if he slept on his post again he would be sent to the bottom. The crew would talk the matter over and side with Jones, but that anything further would be seen of the "something" no man believed.

Four nights later and two hours after midnight, while the ship was making a good eight knots per hour and everything was going smoothly, as the first mate had the deck, the entire ship was aroused by something which happened in the deckhouse. There were eight or nine men sleeping there, and a man from the watch on deck went in to his chest to get a plug of tobacco. The stush lamp had been turned down, but the place was but dimly lighted. The man was bending over his chest when something seized him in a clammy embrace and forced him to the floor. He thought it was one of the crew playing him a trick, but he scrambled up to find them all in their bunks and to see a shadow glide away. The sailor set up a shout, the watch below turned out, and presently everybody was on deck, and excitement reigned fore and aft. In return for his story the sailor got a dose of rope's end, though after flogging he still maintained that he had seen a ghost.

On the quarter deck was placed a sentry box by saying that the man was nervous, but every man forward believed his statements and was satisfied that the ship was haunted. We thought it the best policy to treat the affair with contempt, and, although we could not help but notice how the men hung together in pairs after night had come, we gave the matter no attention. When ten days had gone by and nothing more had turned up, we looked upon the ghost as a good joke, and the two men who had seen it were the butt of ridicule. At 1 o'clock on a certain morning, the breeze being small and the night without a moon, though fairly light, the first mate stood looking to windward over the port quarter at what he believed was a sail. His watch were all wide awake, and he could hear the footsteps of the man on lookout as he paced to and fro. The man had been standing still for perhaps five minutes when he felt a hand laid on his arm, an icy breath on his cheek, and as he wheeled about there was the sound of low laughter. To his surprise and consternation no one was visible. His impression as he turned

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away. I was greatly provoked with the man and charged him with having slept on his post, though I knew that I did him injustice in this. It was a cloudy night, with the moon breaking through now and then, and I contended that his "something" was but a shadow and ordered him back to his post. Nothing further happened that night, and the next morning the captain called the old man aft and gave him to understand that if he slept on his post again he would be sent to the bottom. The crew would talk the matter over and side with Jones, but that anything further would be seen of the "something" no man believed.

Four nights later and two hours after midnight, while the ship was making a good eight knots per hour and everything was going smoothly, as the first mate had the deck, the entire ship was aroused by something which happened in the deckhouse. There were eight or nine men sleeping there, and a man from the watch on deck went in to his chest to get a plug of tobacco. The stush lamp had been turned down, but the place was but dimly lighted. The man was bending over his chest when something seized him in a clammy embrace and forced him to the floor. He thought it was one of the crew playing him a trick, but he scrambled up to find them all in their bunks and to see a shadow glide away. The sailor set up a shout, the watch below turned out, and presently everybody was on deck, and excitement reigned fore and aft. In return for his story the sailor got a dose of rope's end, though after flogging he still maintained that he had seen a ghost.

On the quarter deck was placed a sentry box by saying that the man was nervous, but every man forward believed his statements and was satisfied that the ship was haunted. We thought it the best policy to treat the affair with contempt, and, although we could not help but notice how the men hung together in pairs after night had come, we gave the matter no attention. When ten days had gone by and nothing more had turned up, we looked upon the ghost as a good joke, and the two men who had seen it were the butt of ridicule. At 1 o'clock on a certain morning, the breeze being small and the night without a moon, though fairly light, the first mate stood looking to windward over the port quarter at what he believed was a sail. His watch were all wide awake, and he could hear the footsteps of the man on lookout as he paced to and fro. The man had been standing still for perhaps five minutes when he felt a hand laid on his arm, an icy breath on his cheek, and as he wheeled about there was the sound of low laughter. To his surprise and consternation no one was visible. His impression as he turned

THE NEMO'S GHOST.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Would you believe that so late as the year 1882 a fire clipper ship had to be sold for a song and converted into a coal barge because of a ghost aboard which gave her a bad name? Such was the case.

The Nemo was a Clyde built ship and was launched in 1870. She was built for and owned by Perry Joslyn of Liverpool, who was the owner of six other ships, all voyaging to India or Australia. As a rule, two or three men are killed and as many more badly injured in the building and rigging of a ship, but in the case of the Nemo no man met with the scratch of a finger. The launch was the fastest of a score of ships from the same yard, and when fully rigged and ready for her maiden voyage the new creation was said to be the handsomest vessel hailing from the great port. A valuable cargo was ready for her, and the owner had the luck to secure a skipper in the person of Captain Halpin, who had commanded half a dozen different ships and never met with a serious accident.

We got to sea one day in a way to please all hands, and inside of 24 hours we found the craft to be a witch for sailing. When she got settled down to her pace, she showed the speed of a steamer and carried favorable winds for the first seven days out. Then, one night at 10 o'clock, the breeze died away until the Nemo lost steerage-way, and it was at 11 o'clock that the ghost was first heard of. A man named Charles Jones was on watch on the bows at that hour. He was a sober, dignified man and the best seaman of the crew. As third mate of the ship I had the watch at that time, while the captain and the other mates were asleep, and seven or eight men were lounging about the fore and main decks. Of a sudden Jones screamed out and came running aft in a state of great excitement. He was in such a state of alarm that it was five minutes before he could relate his story. He was pacing to and fro, he said, keeping a bright lookout and not thinking of anything in particular when he suddenly found something walking beside him. He heard no step or sound, but a "something" stood shoulder to shoulder with him. It wasn't exactly a man, nor yet was it a shadow. The sailor felt his breath on his cheek and turned to seize it, but the "something" laughed at him and glided away

David B. Hill Among His Law Books.
John J. Ingalls as a Reporter.
Morrison, Bryan, Cleveland
and Others.

If Colonel Morrison determines not to return to congress, he will settle very naturally into the life of his old home, for he has always kept its associations alive and visited it at least once a year. Still it is hard for any man who has been so active in public life to drop into the comparative stagnation of law practice in a country town. That is the reason so many old men hold on to public office or stick to business life long after their period of usefulness is past. Next to the old man who retires from active business life the most unhappy man usually is the one who retires from politics or from officeholding. It is not only the loss of accustomed activities that is trying to a spirit still vigorous,


EX-SENATOR INGALLS AS A
NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

one asked Mrs. Cleveland if she would call her first son Grover.

"No," she replied. "There was but one George Washington, there was but

Roswell P. Flower is not wholly a back number, because Roswell P. Flower is one of the few rich men who are always ready to aid their party with campaign funds without an equivalent. Flower had the fun of thinking himself a presidential candidate in 1884 and the honor of being elected governor of New York, and that is quite enough to loosen his purse strings at any time.

Van Wyck's silent campaign for mayor of New York was not nearly so interesting as Flower's dumb canvass for governor. Van Wyck wanted to keep still. Flower wanted to talk. But the condition on which Flower was nomi-



He is a business man today, and he spends ten hours a day in business affairs. You seldom see his name in the newspapers. He has dropped out of public life completely for a time. But Mr. Francis will be heard of again. He is too young and too active a man to

CLEVELAND SHOOTING DUCKS.

to retard progress of the experiment. There is no hole in the world like this, which will be, when the full depth is attained, nearly two miles from that part of the earth on which the grass grows. The shaft of the Red Jacket mine in Michigan is said to be three miles in length, but that measurement by no means refers to a perpendicular shaft, but to one which, after sinking far underground, branches off in horizontal fashion.

years ago or the Duke of Argyll, these old metamorphic rocks on which the old red sandstone rests have never yielded any fossils, and in the absence of these invaluable aids the geologist is largely left in the darkness of doubt.

The great Hugh Miller once described the highlands as "a picture set in a frame of old red sandstone." At Oban can be seen today both the picture and the frame, in actual contact.


Of the 451 colleges and universities in the United States only 41 are closed to women.




CLEVELAND SHOOTING DUCKS

Wonders of the Heavens as Seen From the
Big Lowell Observatory Near the
Town of Flagstaff.

Mars, then at its nearest approach to earth, was the first study. This was continued until the warlike planet re-



mosphere of the planet are sufficient proof that the canals are not filled with water. The theory of mountain chains is also viewed by the searchers with disfavor. They believe the surface of Mars to be very flat, the apparent projections found upon its surface having been shown to be merely shadows



LOWELL OBSERVATORY AT FLAG

the services of Dr. T. J. J. See. He came from the University of Chicago, the recipient already of many scholastic honors, with the degrees of doctor of philosophy and of master of arts from the University of Berlin and a membership in the Royal Astronomical society of England. His meteorological

STAFF.

being mainly equipped for photographic work. Thus it has happened that his searchings among the stars—through an arc of 60 degrees from the south pole—has given him a field hitherto almost unexplored by astronomers who seek out the habits and orbits of twin twin-

Through the coldest of nights, without a fire for artificial warmth, without the "seeing" qualities of the Indian Dr. Deane and Mr. Cogshall, his assistant, lay side by side, swathed in overcoats and Navajo blankets, watching for "sights," which were immediately recorded.

The glass that accompanies this perambulating observatory was ground by Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridgeport, Mass., and was the last piece of work done by the famous old lensmaker before his death. This glass took the place of an 18 inch lens through which the stars were seen. It has been

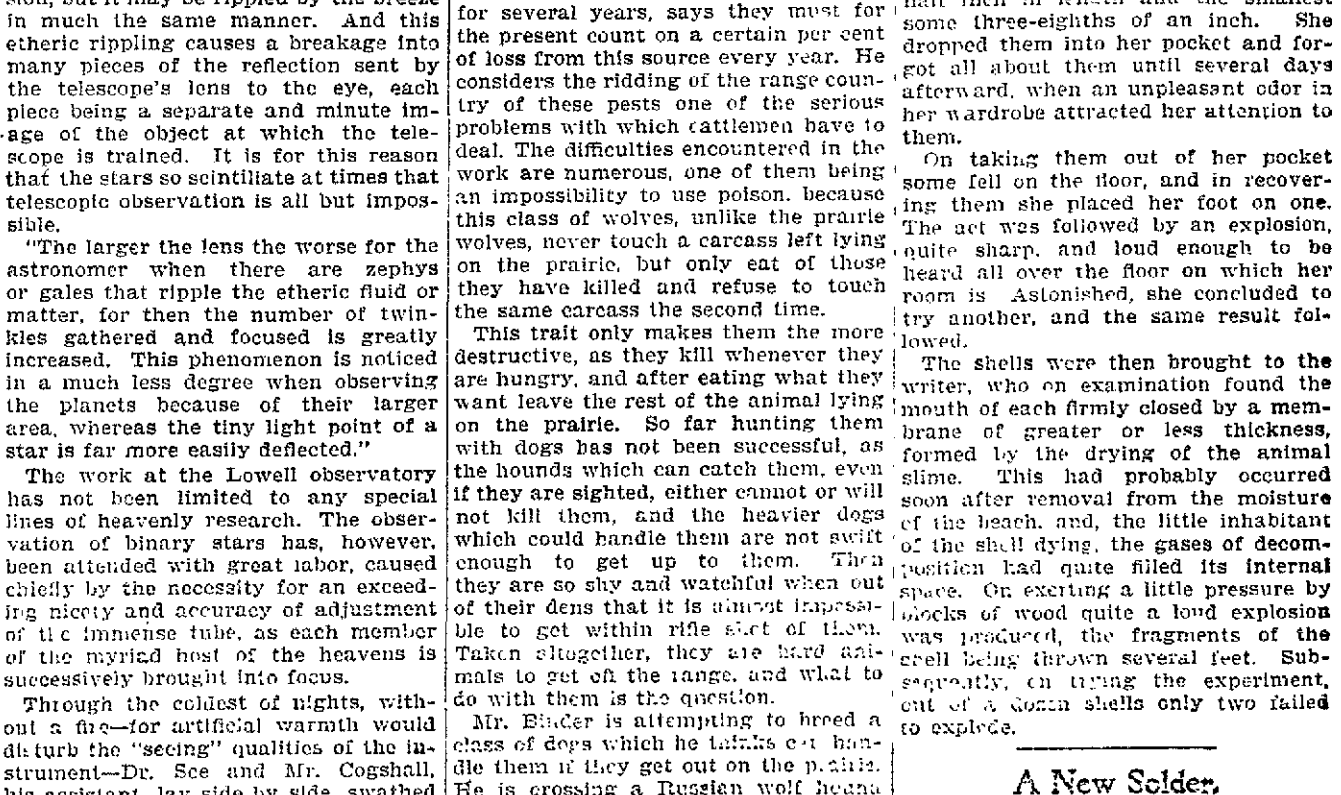
taken straighter, they are hard animals to get on the leg and want to get into a good position.

Mr. Shuck is attempting to breed a class of dogs which he thinks can handle them if they get out on the plain. He is crossing a Russian wolf hound with a staghound and thinks he will get the speed and strength to catch and handle the wolves. He has been out several times this winter in sections where the wolves have been at work, but has not been able to get a sight at one of the animals, although he has been out several times. He says he has not been heard howling at night.

While they are destructive to all classes of stock and are likely to get

A New Solder.

Francis Woodard of Sugar Grove, Pa., has patented a solder which requires no flux, zinc, rosin or soldering iron, can be heated by a match or candle and takes gold, silver, tin, copper and bronzes of all kinds. The mixture consists of 30 parts of lead and tin and 1-4 parts of an acid, combined in liquid condition, thoroughly mixed and allowed to harden.



the speed and strength to catch and handle the wolves. He has been out

Professor A. Bauehas been obliged, on account of ill health, to decline the office of president of the third international congress for applied chemistry, which is to be held next year at Vienna. The late Dr. F. J. Perger has been elected in his stead.

Modern man is gradually waking up to the fact that he can utilize everything. Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, and a source of dyes.

From 149 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal over 2,500 distinct shades of aniline dyes are made.

Lord Rayleigh of the Royal Institute, London, maintains that the foam of the sea is caused by seaweed.

It is the pull of the sun, the attraction of the sun, the inevitable force is just strong enough to overcome the earth's inclination to move in a straight line. To bind it to

Professor A. Bauer has been obliged, on account of ill health, to decline the office of president of the third international congress for applied chemistry, which is to be held next year at Vienna, and Dr. H. R. von Perger has been selected in his stead.

Modern man is gradually waking up to the fact that he can utilize everything. Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, tastes, medicines, perfumes and explosives.

OF SCIENCE.

of steel wires of the size of telegraph wires nine square inches would be required for every square inch of the surface of the hemisphere turned toward the sun.

Professor Hillebrand, a scientist of British Columbia who has been living for some time in Indian villages in the interior, now claims to have discovered positive proof that the Pacific coast Indians are of Malay-Polynesian origin.

Steam is used to sterilize clothing in a new device, which has a chamber for the material to be treated, with steam inlet pipes and a removable cover, the

the steam into the double compartment surrounding the sterilizing chamber. Air is easily liquefied, but the difficulty of putting it to any practical use lies in the fact that it must be stored and transmitted at a temperature of more than 200 degrees below zero.

An experiment of an enterprising kind, says The Pall Mall Gazette, is shortly to be made in one of the congested districts of the Irish western highlands. Nearly half a century ago iron works were in operation there, and owing to the scarcity and unsuitability of fuel

the last iron made was of a high quality. To cope with this drawback and to utilize turf fuel a peat drying and pressing plant has been laid down.

A new industry has been started in Owensboro, Ky., with 100 employees. It is to utilize cornstalks. Cellulose for lining bathtubs and material for making an imitation of silk and for making celluloid are among the products. Paper is another product.

Professor Holmgren of the University of Upsala, who recently died, established the Physiological institute in Sweden.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from the down of hens, ducks and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make rather more than a square yard of waterproof cloth. The proposal has been made by M. Gabriel Vland, a French chemist, to obtain easily assimilable iron tonics from vegetables by feeding the plants judiciously with iron fertilizers.

Dr. Charles Edward Munroe, the new president of the American Chemical society, is one of the highest authorities on explosives and is the inventor of dynamite which has become popularly

WE WENT IN STRONGLY ON
....Canned Goods
LAST FALL AND CAN OFFER YOU VERY SUPERIOR GOODS at reasonable prices. The assortment includes about everything that is canned—Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Succotash, Blueberries, Blackberries, etc., and the qualities are A No. 1.
CITY CASH GROCERY,
Corner Main and Marshall. F. E. BENSON, Prop.

THOSE.....
Rocking Chairs
in my Show Window ARE BARGAINS
If you have not seen them you should improve the opportunity at once. The prices are all right and the goods are first-class.
J. H. Cody,
HOUSE-FURNISHER and UNDERTAKER.
22 to 30 Engle St.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Agent for ACORN Stoves and Ranges.

WE ARE MEETING ALL PRICES ON
Meats and Provisions
And yet sell only the VERY BEST QUALITIES. It is this kind of dealing that has built our business and holds our customers year in and year out. This week's prices.
3 lbs Pig Feet 25c 3 lbs Pure Lard 25c
25 lbs Prime Beef \$1 00 3 lbs Tripe 25c
33 lbs Prime Corn Beef \$1 00
Mausert's Market,
COR. NORTH AND BROOKLYN STS.

If you want Buy your
the best Meat
and
Provisions
at
HARRINGTON'S MARKET
ANOTHER CARLOAD today of the choicest Meat and Provisions ever sold in North Adams.
Pork Loins, strictly fresh, 8c lb.
Pork Shoulders, small and lean, 7c
Prime Rib Roast Beef, short cut, 16c
Sirloin Steaks, extra prime, 16c
Round Steak, extra prime, 25c
Shoulder Steak, fine and tender, 10c
Choice Shoulder Roast Beef, tender and juicy, 10c
Sugar Cured Skinned Back Hams, 9c
Smoked Sausages, 7c
Sliced Ham, sugar cured, 16c
Fresh Fowls, prime stock, 12c
Fancy Chickens, 14c
ALL OUR MEATS and Provisions are the very best and the prices lowest. Prompt attention. Small bills, pure and wholesome food.
Peter Harrington & Bros.
47 Center Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.
ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVTS OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.
TO RENT.
Tenement, 6 rooms, on Spring st. J. C. Goodrich, 14 Chestnut st. 1215-52.
A small tenement on Vesale st. Inquire at 12 Bank st.
A 6-room tenement, Luther st, \$14 per month. 15-room tenement, Potter st, \$12 per month. 16-room tenement, Lincoln st, \$15 per month. Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office, Marshall's block. 1123-14.
A 7-room tenement, 30 Liberty st. 1214-14.
Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st.
Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Holland block. 1131-14.
Small tenement, with barn, on Vesale st. Inquire at 12 Bank st. or 21 Pleasant st.
A desirable house on Bracewell avenue, with 7 rooms, bath, kitchen, fitted with hot and cold water. Inquire of J. K. Smith. 212-14.
WANTED
General housework girls at the North Adam Employment Bureau, 7414.
The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball block, Main street, is headquarters for obtaining help and situations.
Boarders wanted, warm room and cheap board, 34 High street.
Girl wanted, competent, for general housework. Liberal wages. Mrs. A. F. Manago, Monroe bridge, Mass. w 25-16
SITUATIONS WANTED
As hostler and handy man on gentleman's place by young man, strictly temperate. Best of references given. Address J. C. Transcript. 108-14
Temperate single man, 30, wants work on farm or care of horses, at \$15 a month. Address H. Transcript.
ROOMS AND BOARD.
Warm furnished or unfurnished room, with privilege of bath. 23 Spring st. 1214-31x
Furnished rooms, with board, by the day or week. 102 Lincoln st. 1214-31x
A furnished room, steam heat and gas, corner Eagle and 11th streets. Inquire or address 342 Transcript.
LOST
Gray and brown heavy woolen shawl, between Cady and Bank sts. Suitable reward for return to Transcript office. 1215-31
Are you interested in Water Colors
Look over our selection, not large but containing several particularly good ones—by Carl Russell, R. Ellis Benish, J. C. Arter and others from \$2 to \$50 each.
DICKINSON JEWELER AND ART DEALER NORTH ADAMS
A Good Deal Better for a Good Deal Less
is what you may expect in buying
TRAVELING BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, MUSIC ROLLS, BELTS, ETC.
At my new factory, 131 State St. Retail trade solicited.
F. J. Barber, MANUFACTURER.
Take Adams Car.
Public Stenographer
Miss Harriet A. Benton.
Office, No. 3 Bank Street. Telephone 146-13.

A DESTITUTE YOUNG WOMAN.
Unfortunate Girl's Story in Court. Another Larceny Case.
The continued case of Emma Horn for vagrancy came up in court this morning and brought out a sad story. It appeared that some three months ago she was brought to the station for lodging and later City Almoner Woodhead secured her a position at housework. She worked but one week when she was discharged and ever since that time she has for the most part begged her living. During the past week she stayed at the home of Henry A. Parrot on Eagle street. Mr. Parrot and family receive aid from the town and did not feel able to keep her. She came into their house without asking and said she had nowhere to go.
On the witness stand Miss Horn said she had a father and stepmother in Pownal Center, Vt., but they had a large family and turned her away from their home. She said she was willing to work if she could get it, and had been promised a job on a farm in Cheshire. She is about 21 years old, is lame and is in delicate condition. Her case was continued for one week, and she is in charge of City Almoner Woodhead.
Thomas Bowler was charged with larceny. It is alleged that he stole an overcoat from a man named Melrose of Briggsville. His arrest was made at Pittsfield Thursday by Sheriff Frink. Bowler says he got the coat from his brother two weeks ago. Tuesday he started for Worcester. He walked to Adams that afternoon and the next day he walked to Pittsfield and asked for lodging at the station. That night he was arrested for stealing the coat and later was brought to this city. The case was continued until Saturday morning.
The case against Joseph A. Gaudette for non-support was fled away. Mr. Gaudette and his young wife were in court this morning and both appeared happy. The case against Giuseppe Chifano for illegal liquor keeping was continued until February 11. Alexander Conle was fined \$5 for drunkenness and Charles Darling for the same offense defaulted.

The Lely Concert.
There was not so large an audience as was hoped at the concert by Mr. and Mrs. Durward Lely in the Columbia opera house Thursday evening. But there was nevertheless a good sized number, and the enthusiasm was great. Every selection was greeted with hearty applause, intruding even between the stanzas of the songs. The beauty and sympathy of Mr. Lely's voice was as marvelous as in former years. A pleasant feature of the program was the short introduction given to every song, which added greatly to the appreciation of the folk songs much of whose beauty lies in the sentiment of the associations. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lely, who introduced each part of the program with a selection of national airs. Mr. Lely sang the distinctive songs of the three nations of Great Britain, and by request added selections that were not on the regular program. The concert as a whole was a feature of the musical history of the season.

A Race For Members.
The membership contest between the boys of the Y. M. C. A. spoken of some time ago will begin Monday morning. B. Murphy is captain of the Red, Harry Orr of the White and Walter Shorrocks of the Blue. Each captain has nine assistants. The contest will close March 1 at 6 p. m. The side securing the most members will receive a supper to be served by the Ladies' Auxiliary. The side winning second place will wait on table and the side securing the least number will eat crackers and water. A. A. Willis has offered a prize of \$1.50 to the boy securing the most members and Assistant Secretary Cooke will give a gold ring or a dollar to the boy securing the next largest number. Every boy who secures five new members will be given a seat at the banquet table. Red, white and blue buttons will be used during the contest to designate the different sides. Mr. Cooke has ingeniously arranged a pasteboard box which will be used to show which side leads. A triangular hole is cut in the corner and a lantern will be placed inside. The opening will be covered with a thin sheet of paper the same color as that of the leaders. Much interest has been aroused and the contest promises to be a hot one.

Death of a Clarksburg Man.
Thomas E. Hathaway died Thursday at his home in Clarksburg after a long illness, aged 65 years. He had lived in Clarksburg for 30 years or more and was a well known and respected resident. He leaves a wife and several brothers and sisters. They are Ambrose Hathaway of this city, John Hathaway of Clarksburg, Mrs. Asa Briggs of this city and Mrs. Thomas Smith of Williamstown.
The funeral will be held at the house Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. William Spencer officiating.

More Fitchburg Bonds.
The railroad commissioners, in an order given yesterday, authorized the Fitchburg railroad company to issue \$1,450,000 additional bonds, 30 years, 4 percent. This issue is granted for the following purposes: To refund other bonds of the company amounting to about \$500,000; to fund floating debt to the amount of \$475,000, which was incurred in the purchase of lands, the elimination of grade crossings and other improvements, and for the cancellation of a mortgage debt amounting to \$500,000.

Mr. Lawrence Meets Reporters.
Representative Gillett gave a dinner Thursday night in Washington for the purpose of introducing Representative Lawrence of this city to the representatives of the Massachusetts press. A party of 10 sat down at Chamberlain's and enjoyed a royal good time. There was no speech making, except a brief assurance from Mr. Lawrence that he had enjoyed the most courteous treatment since going there, both from his associates in the Massachusetts delegation in the house and from the members of the press.

Berkshire Historical Society.
The 76th quarterly meeting of the Berkshire historical and scientific society was held in Pittsfield Thursday afternoon, with a fair attendance. Frederick H. Curtis of Boston was proposed for membership. President Charles J. Taylor of Great Barrington read an interesting paper on David Ingersoll, Jr., who lived in that town before the Revolution. R. C. Rockwell expressed for the society its thanks for Mr. Taylor's impartial story. The paper will be added to the others in the society's possession and cared for by the Athenaeum trustees. Rollin H. Cooke stated that he had recently learned that one of the counter-claimers who operated in Great Barrington, also had a similar rendezvous on the west side of Greylock, before the Revolution. Mr. Taylor finds that Great Barrington pensioned many of the Tory refugees who went to England.

Principal Murdock Will Speak.
The 27th meeting of the Massachusetts Town and District Superintendents' association will be held at the state house, Boston, Friday, February 11. The following is the program: "What Should be the Qualification of a Grammar School Teacher?" Superintendent Eugene Bonson, Pittsfield; "The Preparation of Teachers for Grammar Grades," Principal F. F. Murdock, North Adams normal school; discussion; "The Present Status of School Legislation in Massachusetts," George A. Walton, West Newton; business; "Suggestions as to the Teaching of Mathematics," Prof. Geo. D. Olds, Amherst college; "Marks of a Good Teacher," Superintendent C. F. Carroll of Worcester and Superintendent T. M. Balliet of Springfield; discussion.
Miss Viola Wright will leave tomorrow morning for a visit to Worcester.

Oyster shells, Animal meal, Beef scraps,
As we buy these in carload lots, we can sell them much below prices you have been paying. Buckwheat Wheat and Barley always on hand.
Potter Bros. & Co.,
Operators of 5 Grain stores.
NEW ELEVATOR, MORRIS STREET. TELEPHONE 35.

Green & Waterman's Furniture
The characteristics of our stock are elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortment.
It represents the best of everything in furniture and upholstery. We invite an inspection of our goods, all of which are marked in plain figures. There is no better time in all the year to select new furniture, or repair or recover the old.
Green & Waterman,
283 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Dr. C. CORNBLOOM,
OF WORCESTER.
Specialist
In Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles.
Can be consulted at
The Wilson House,
Room 28,
Friday and Saturday, February 4 and 5.
When he will be pleased to explain the merits of his
Ozone Inhaler
Based upon true Scientific and Medical principles and used for years by Dr. Cornbloom in his private practice, with eminently successful results.

Go to California,
Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Oregon, Japan, China, Round the World, or Klondike, via the Lines of the
Southern Pacific Company.
Ask for information concerning the famous "Sunset Limited" from Chicago to California, and the "Sunset Limited" Annex from New Orleans to California. Finest equipment in existence. Tourist excursions semi-weekly to California. Express steamers to Japan and China sail from San Francisco every ten days. Frequent sailings from San Francisco to Alaska. Full information cheerfully given upon application to the following representatives of the
Southern Pacific Company.
E. E. CURRIER, New England Agent, 9 State St., Boston.
EDWIN HAWLEY, Asst. Gen. Traffic Mgr., 349 Broadway, or
L. H. NUTTING, Eastern Pac. Agent, 1 Battery Place, New York.

BLACKINTON.
M. W. Thomas will give a reading before the members of the Y. M. M. I. society in their rooms this evening.
John Lilley, for many years employed as a loomfixer in the mill here, died at his home in Meriden, Conn., a few days ago. Mr. Lilley will be remembered by the oldest inhabitants of the village.
The drama, "A Celebrated Case," to be given by the Father Mathew Dramatic club, will be presented on February 21, instead of the 15th, as first reported. The costumes for the play will be furnished by Wolf, Fordinger & Co. of Boston.
The F. M. T. A. society will hold an oyster supper and literary entertainment in their rooms this evening. After the oyster supper there will be singing, reading and recitations.
Station Agent George Stiglich, who was injured by being struck by flying glass, an account of which was published in the Transcript yesterday is unable to attend to his duties and his place is being filled by Mr. Brower of North Adams.
Another sleighride to Idlewild is being arranged to leave here on Friday evening, February 11. A large number will attend.
The statements of those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the great merit of this medicine. Get only Hood's.
Throat and Lung Specialist.
Cornbloom of Worcester, a specialist in throat and lung troubles, will continue his stay in this city over Sunday. He will have a reception Saturday afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock for ladies at the Wilson house. The doctor is introducing an ozone inhaler which sends carbolic fumes against any diseased membranes of the nose and throat and which in his practice of many years has proved an effective cure for those troubles. He also makes strong claims for it as a lung expander.
The North Adams News,
Issued at 5 a. m. tomorrow, will contain a matter of special interest to every taxpayer, with portraits of some recently appointed city officials.
There will also be a spicy Pittsfield letter and other features of interest to our society people and others.

Everybody can save during Gatslick's sale
And still get Clothing of good reliable quality and make—union-made clothing. Prices have been crowded into the smallest possible figures to keep things on the move and at no time later will such values be obtainable. Read these prices!
Men's suits, \$3 to 15 00
Children's suits, 89c, \$1 23, 1 49 to 4 98
Youth's suits, \$2 79 to 7 90
Youth's overcoats, \$3 79 to 7 90
Men's caps, 25c, worth 50
Men's all wool hose, 12 1/2c worth 25
Men's suits, \$7 90 worth 15 00
Don't forget that all wool suit at \$3 90
M. Gatslick, 66 Main St.
Reliable Clothier and Furnisher.

"Now is the Winter of Our Discontent"
made enduring and positively luxurious by our
Pittston Coal
The present weather is a good test, and Pittston will show its superiority wherever and whenever used.
W. A. Cleghorn, Agent.
53 Holden Street. North Adams.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS
10c, 25c, 50c